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# HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

—OF—

## JOHNSON COUNTY,

*Texas*

—AND ITS—

### PRINCIPAL TOWNS,

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND NOTICES OF PROMINENT MEN  
TOGETHER WITH TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION  
REGARDING ALL PORTIONS OF THE COUNTY,  
AND ACCOMPANIED WITH GENERAL AND  
BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF

Cleburne, Alvarado, Grand View and Caddo Grove, *Libra*

—ALSO—

JAN 7 1880

A FARMERS' DIRECTORY. *Has. Texa*

BY A. J. BYRD.

MARSHALL, TEXAS:

JENNINGS BROS., PRINTERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND STATIONERS.

1879.





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## INTRODUCTION.

The publisher of this work commenced several months since to prepare the material for it, and he has spared no pains or expense to obtain such information as could be relied on. For this purpose he has visited all the towns in Johnson county, in person, that he might excite the necessary interest, and has interviewed many of the oldest settlers in the county; has overhauled the old files of the "Chronicle" newspaper; visited farms and orchards in the different sections of the county; and has also pored over the pages of the county records, maps, etc., and it is from such sources the substance of this book has been compiled.

The articles in reference to the county and principal towns will not be found to correspond in length to their importance, but in no instance has the compiler neglected any means within his power to do justice to the different lands, soils and places attempted to be described. He has long been a resident of the State of Texas, and has at different periods visited all portions of it, and years ago he had visited Johnson county, and, though at the time he had no thought of his present undertaking, he was never a careless observer of anything that concerned the welfare of his fellow-citizens. All his own recollections he has tasked for this work, and, while he regrets its many imperfections, the blame of them, he thinks, does not attach altogether to himself.

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To very many persons in the county the compiler is indebted for information imparted and courtesies extended; notably among these he takes the liberty of mentioning the following: Maj. E. M. Heath, G. H. Maxey, N. H. Cook, Judge J. R. McKinsey, Uncle Joe Shaw, W. P. Griffin, Jesse M. Hill, John Schaffer, and others whose names he cannot now recall. To all of whom he tenders his thanks.

It may be objected that the sweeping statements as to the *richness of the soil* in whole sections of the county is calculated to deceive, as there must be exceptions. As to this, it may be replied that there are *no poor lands in Johnson county*. If the reader should apprehend deception, the proof may be had very inexpensively, either by visiting the county or by communicating with the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Austin.

Since the work of compilation began, death has removed from the scenes in which they have for so long a time been acting conspicuous parts, two highly respected citizens, whose names occur frequently in the early history of Johnson county. We refer to Jeremiah Easterwood and Rev. F. L. Kirtley. In these was snapped the link which bound living actors to a long-past period. May the few living men who are mentioned frequently in this volume long remain amongst us, land-marks of the past watching the dawning glories of the future.

The compiler craves the generous forbearance of his friends, both as regards the matter and style of his unpretending little book, and he takes occasion to return his hearty thanks to all, and they are many, who have spoken kind words of encouragement throughout his labors.



# JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS.

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## PART FIRST.

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### GENERAL VIEW OF THE COUNTY.

Boundaries and extent—Area—When organized and by whom—Election for County Seat—Progress made from 1860 to 1865—Organization and proceedings of the County Court—First District Court—War reminiscences 1831—Description of the County—What others say of Johnson—Biographical sketches—Chronological Events.

JOHNSON COUNTY, named in honor of Col. M. T. Johnson, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages, was created by Act of the Fifth Legislature, on the 13th day of February, 1854, and the county was organized in the month of August, following. It is bounded on the north by Tarrant county, on the east by Ellis, on the south by Hill and Bosque, and west by Hood, and contains about 900 square miles.

On the 7th day of August, 1854, the first election was held for county officers, when David Mitchell was chosen the first Chief Justice. Jeremiah Eastwood, County Clerk, J. Robinson, Treasurer, A. H. Onstott, Sheriff, and F. L. Kirtley, Assessor and Collector, and the following named gentlemen were chosen County Commissioners, viz: A. D. Kennard, Christopher Billingsley, Carr Wise and Wm. O'Neal. The





entire vote cast at this election was less than 120. The next important movement was the selecting by ballot of a County Seat. Four places were put in nomination. Wm. O'Neal's, Stephens', Patton and Tarrent's, and Robinson's. The election was held on the 18th day of January, 1855. No one place having received a majority of the votes cast, it was declared no election. A second election became necessary. The second election was ordered to be held on the 16th day of August, 1855, and the following named places put in nomination, to-wit: Wm. O'Neal's, Henderson and Chambers. The vote stood—Wm. O'Neal's received 161 votes—Henderson and Chambers, 59 votes—O'Neal's donation was declared elected, and the Legislature having previously named the county seat, Wardville, in honor of Col. Thos. Wm. Ward, a veteran officer of the Texas revolution, and the first Commissioner of the General Land office of Texas. Wardville was then the first county seat of Johnson county; situated on the west bank of Noland's river, five miles west of Cleburne. Dissensions soon arose about the county seat being out side of the Constitutional limits. It was ascertained to be true. A removal was necessary—an election was ordered to be held on the 8th day of September, 1856. The donations put in nomination, or voted for in the election were Wardville, Baley's and Manley's. No one of the places having received a majority of the votes polled, it was declared no election. It was ordered by the Chief Justice that another election be held on the 4th day of October, 1856, for the purpose of relocating a county seat of Johnson county. The following places were put in nomination and voted for, viz: Baley's and Manley's—Baley's receiving 151 votes, and Manley's 47 votes. Baley's donation being chosen or elected, it was declared to be the county seat of Johnson county. It being the duty of the county court to give the place chosen a name—it was agreed upon to call the place Buchanan, in honor of James Buchanan, of Philadelphia, being then President of the United States. This put a quietus to county troubles for a time, and the new county seat bid fair to make a pleasant and





sprightly county town. The town of Buchanan was situated five miles north-west from where Cleburne now stands. At the next session of the Legislature, petitions were sent up from different parts of the county praying to have a portion of the west end of Johnson cut off, in order that a new county might be created—taking the part of Johnson thus cut off, and a part of Erath, Bosque and Palo Pinto counties, and forming what is now Hood county. This being accomplished, it opened up afresh the removal again of the county seat of Johnson county. An election was ordered, the following places put in nomination, viz: Buchanan, Camp Henderson, (now Cleburne) Sanders and Hollingsworth. Camp Henderson being elected by an overwhelming majority, was immediately declared the county seat of Johnson county. This last election was held on the 23rd day of March, 1867, and we may note from this time on to the present, that the population and prosperity of Johnson county have been much more rapid, than at any former period. It must be apparent to all, that so many removals retarded the progress and prosperity of the county greatly. Had Camp Henderson been chosen at the start for our county capital, the population and prosperity would have been much in advance of what it is to-day. But it being outside of the Constitutional limits, as the county was first created, could not be made the county seat, save by an Act of the Legislature, and this was not done.

Suffice it to say, however, that no county in the State of Texas has been developed faster and more substantially than has Johnson. When the county was organized, the population all told scarcely reached 700. This was in August, 1854.

In 1860, the white population numbered 3,774, and the negro population 513. Total, 4,287. The value of farm products for the year, amounted to no inconsiderable sum, as will be seen by the following exhibit:

Barley harvested, 2,490 bushels; Butter made, 48,305 pounds; Cheese made, 3,166 pounds; Sorghum made, 3,760 gallons; Clover seed, 270 bushels; Animals sold, 49,640 head.



Fifteen years later, in the year 1875, we find that the county had a population of *fifteen thousand*.

Grist and flour mills, 8; Cotton gins, 25; Reapers and thrashers, 100; Wheat harvested, 500,000 bushels; Corn gathered, 1,000,000 bushels; Cotton, 15,000 bales; Sorghum, 100,000 gallons. And other productions of the farm and field had made a corresponding rate of increase.

In 1860, all farm products marketed, brought only \$17,300. In 1875, the products of the farm brought into the county the sum of *two millions and three hundred thousand dollars*.

We will now turn our attention to the courts of the county and see how business was transacted in them, and by whom, and where the early courts were held in this county.

✓ From the original minutes of the first county court held in and for Johnson county. Book A, the writer has been enabled to reproduce the following judicial and historical facts: On the 21st day of August, 1854, county court was called for the first time at the house of one, Edward Cox, there being no county seat, when the following officers answered to their names: David Mitchell, Presiding Justice; C. Billingsley, W. O'Neal, A. D. Kennard, County Commissioners; J. Easterwood, County Clerk, and A. H. Onstott, Sheriff.

"A corum being present the court proceeded to business."

It was ordered that the credentials of E. M. Heath, appointed Special Commissioner by the Chief Justice of Ellis county, to "open elections for Johnson county and to receive and open, give a certificate and qualify the Chief Justice elect shall be recorded and filed, the same being approved by the court."

E. M. Heath, it appears, qualified all officers present when their bonds were received and approved.

In addition to the officers above named it appears from the minutes that F. L. Kirtley was Assessor, J. H. Waddle, District Clerk; E. M. Heath, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1; F. L. Kirtley, Justice Precinct No. 2, and W. L. Menifee, Justice Prec. No. 3, and W. L. Combs, Constable Prec. No. 1.





The boundaries of each precinct was defined and presiding officers of the same were appointed. W. Balch, No. 1; F. L. Kirtley, No. 2; W. O'Neal, No. 3; S. Kirkham, No. 4, and Chas. Barnard, No. 5. Subsequently it was ordered that Precinct No. 5 be discontinued and attached to Precincts Nos. 3 and 4, and the county was divided into school districts, numbering ten in all. Court adjourned Tuesday, August 22d, and met again in special term at Alvarado, on the 28th day of August, 1854, "at John Waddell's counting room." At this term the Chief Justice was "allowed fifty cents for all bonds taken and including oaths extra of certificates," and the County Clerk was allowed fifty cents each for recording the same, and fifty cents for recording each certificate and oath.

"Court then adjourned till court in course." Signed, David Mitchell, C. J.

The next term of the court, Nov. 20th. 1854, was had at Alvarado, in Waddell's counting room, when a "private contract with any person at the lowest rate for the maintenance of Nancy Murray *none compus metis*."

At this term of the court "allowance made by the court to A. H. Onstott, Sheriff of Johnson county, *ten dollars for the past quarter*."

And J. Easterwood was allowed *five dollars* for his services during the past quarter.

In February, 1855, the next term of the county court was held at the house of F. J. Blythe, "there being no court house."

At this term election returns were examined and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected school trustees, viz: David Mitchell, A. Futhey, Henry Jones, A. M. Wilson, Smith J. Perkins, E. L. Mitchell and George Mitchell. And a public road was ordered to be viewed out between Wardville and Milford in Ellis county. Also roads to Fort Graham and Alvarado.

And it was ordered that B. F. Hawkins, County Clerk of



Ellis county, be and he is hereby allowed *two dollars* for his services in making out a certified copy of the tax list for this (Johnson) county.

Whether this compensation was satisfactory to B. F. Hawkins or not the minutes do not show, but whether or not it was, it is manifestly evident that the primitive courts for Johnson county were run in the interests of Johnson without regard to the wishes or opinions of outsiders. At this term of the court there appears to have been more or less confusion and perplexity on the subject of a county seat. And it was ordered that "a levy of half the amount of State tax on all taxable property for county purposes, and a poll tax of twenty-five cents for county purposes."

And the court again had the case of Nancy Murray before it, and it was agreed that the Chief Justice let her to the lowest bidder."

And the Chief Justice was allowed at this term *seven dollars and fifty cents* for his services the past quarter.

The writer comes to the conclusion that the Chief Justice was easy pleased, or that there must have been much honor attached to his position.

And "the court made *arrangements* to build a temporary courthouse; dimensions sixteen feet square"

In order that the reader may understand what was meant in those early days by the word "arrangements," we will state that it comprehended a trade or contract on credit basis, goods, wares, cows, yearlings, beef steers, ponies, notes or accounts, or both—in fact, payment to be receivable in anything excepting *cash* money.

Wm. O'Neal was awarded the contract for the building of this, the first temple of justice, and he agreed to receive pay therefor in town lots situated in Wardville.

The next term of the court was held on the 26th day of March, 1855, but it is not stated where. At this term the bond of David Pierce, Sheriff, was received and filed, and he was installed in office, and E. M. Heath was appointed by the





court, Assessor and Collector to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of F. L. Kirtley, and *Nancy Murray* was again "let out to the lowest bidder, and D. Mitchell took her up" at the rate of two dollars per week, until further "arrangements" could be made.

It is not exactly made clear, by the minutes, what relation *Nancy Murray* bore to the county. Nor whether she was a white, black or copper-colored female; or whether she was a pauperess, but of one thing there is no question—she was an expensive charge of some sort on this county's charity. A sort of white elephant, so to speak.

In another place in the minutes of the same term, as above, *Nancy Murray* comes up again, and Wm. Balsh was allowed twenty-five dollars for keeping her, and a Mr. Evans was allowed fifteen dollars for her benefit, and further along Mrs. Parsons was allowed two dollars for entertaining *Nancy*.

3 { The first sale of town lots occurred in Wardville April 26, 1855, lots brought at this sale prices ranging from ten dollars up to one hundred dollars each, and the sales aggregating the sum of twenty-three hundred and forty dollars, and it appears that the county of Johnson was the vendor. Among the vendees we notice the names of A. D. Kennard, J. M. Elliott, Jas. L. Blythe, Jno. W. O'Neal, W. H. S. Versatile, W. S. Suggs, W. R. Shannon, T. D. Loranace and several others. Wardville was regarded evidently of great promise, judging by the sales and the prices of lots on the day of sale.

At the August term of 1855 of the county court David Meyers was allowed fifty-five dollars for "keeping" *Nancy Murray*.

And E. M. Heath was "allowed five dollars for writing out thirty certificates of the sale of town lots for Wardville." In those old free-and-easy times evidently "time was not money."

Charley O'Neal was allowed five dollars for "crying" the lots at the sale of same.

At the May term of 1856 the county court ordered that a suitable desk and table be purchased for the use of the County



Clerk's office. James H. Torbett's name appears in the minutes as Deputy Clerk.

4 The first term of the county court held at the new town of Buchanan was begun on the 16th day of February, 1857. Present, Henry Trimble, Chief Justice, and Commissioners C. Billingsley, J. R. McKinsey and James Plummons. Court called by C. Coalson, Sheriff. At this term James H. Torbett was appointed Special Commissioner to make titles to town lots situated in Buchanan, and C. C. Alexander was appointed to transcribe the records necessary to entitle Johnson to a separate land district.

On the 30th day of May, 1857, we find that Nancy Murray was bid for by Mrs. Sarah Parsons, who agreed to keep her twelve months for one hundred and fifty dollars—good and lawful money—not “arrangements.” At this date G. R. Shannon was Chief Justice of the county.

At the February term, 1858, it was ordered that a box house 16 feet square be erected for the use of the District Court Clerk's office. Up to this period it does not appear that the District Clerk ever had an office previously.

J. K. Haggarty was the first person adjudged a lunatic in the county.

The first county jail was erected in the town of Buchanan in 1858 at a cost of \$795.

At the February term of the County Court, 1859, Robert Wilfin, a foreigner, came before the court and upon oath declared his intention to become a naturalized citizen of the United States, being the first case of the kind on record in Johnson county.

In September, 1859, the county court ordered distributed for public school purposes, the sum of \$678.97, each scholar being allowed the benefit of seven and a half cents per day while attending school.

At the September term Nancy Murray was sent adrift to forage for herself, the county court having revoked all former orders for her maintenance. Now if the said Nancy was a





proper subject for county consideration, why in that case, the money expended upon her was a wise investment, but if Nancy was playing off on the county, then, and in that event, she had a royal good time for *five years* at the expense of the county.

In 1860 the county court ordered that a court house be erected, two stories in height, and to be built of wood.

Also, that an artesian well be bored in the town of Buchanan. The Hon. J. J. Ligon, Chief Justice, dissenting from this view of the Commissioners, told them that they had no authority to expend the county funds for any such purpose, &c., &c., and the great enterprise on paper fell still-born.

At a call term of the county court, in the month of June, 1861, the Hon. J. J. Ligon, Presiding Justice, and present, Commissioners H. G. Bruce, Mat Graham, A. J. Frizzell and Moses Barnes, court opened for business in a very solemn manner, each of the aforesaid officials feeling that they had met to perform a patriotic duty which they owed to their common country. Grim visaged war with its wrinkled front, was threatening the southland with fire and sword, and Johnson county must not stand on the order of preparing to meet the wager of battle, but instead, she must arm her citizen soldiery and be ready for the "fraternal" fray, and, brim full of genuine ardor, the Honorable county court ordered that, an election be held in order to determine whether the people would submit to a tax levy for the purpose of providing arms for the common defense. It does not appear from the record, that the tax was concurred in or not, but the supposition is, that the tax prevailed, at least, in a very short time thereafter, it is of record that, a company of troopers were organized into a company called the "Johnson County Cavalry," with W. J. Neal as Captain, Thos. Haley 1st Lieutenant, Silas A. Carpenter 2nd Lieutenant, and James Hiner 3rd Lieutenant. The non-commissioned were E. M. Health, Thos. L. Wren, Geo. S. Hall, Wm. D. Siegler, Jas. H. Killough, Wm. O. Manifee, A. D. Anderson and George W. House, with T. D. Lorraine,



Surgeon. The privates were John W. Berry, W. P. Austin, Jas. B. Dunn, Lewis B. Trezevant, Jacob H. Reynolds, Ben Barnes, Wm. R. Shannon, Mat Graham, Wm. E. Kennard, George M. Pierce, Sam B. Killough, Alex. M. Killough, Geo. W. Stephens, Wm. A. Killough, M. W. Clark, William Jones, W. T. DeJarnette, Burwell Cox, A. W. Killough, J. B. Marchbanks, Jno. H. Killough, John Haley, Thos. J. Nivison, John Stephens, Jr., Wm. E. Hix, Alonzo W. King, Jas. M. Howell, Daniel McAnier and Isaac Blanton.

The Rock Creek Guards was the next company organized under the command of Capt. W. R. Shannon, which was followed in quick succession by the Alvarado Cavalry, with J. H. Dunn, as Captain; the Stockton Cavalry commanded by Capt. Jno. A. Formwalt, and the Grand View Cavalry commanded by Capt. J. S. Morrow.

These troops were organized into a battallion of "Home Guards," but active hostilities between the North and South soon put an end to the "Home" features of the organization, and to the front, in other states where the war raged fiercest, the most of the brave men who comprised the battallion found their way. It was the writer's fortune, in those days, to serve in the Confederate army with many of those gallant men, and it is his pleasure at this late day to attest their valor on many battle fields. Many of them survived the cruel war, and were permitted to return to their loved ones at home, but many there were who left home, and all that was dear, never more to return, for they yet bivouac on many battle fields far from friends and home, where they will remain until the angel Gabriel shall sound the *reveille* in the morning of the resurrection.

#### DISTRICT COURT.

From record book "A" the writer has gleaned the following information in regard to the opening session of the first District Court held in and for Johnson county.

The first term was held at old Wardville, which town was the capital of the county at the time, and was opened by procla-





mation, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature, which prescribed the time when the semi-annual terms should hold. On the 9th day of June, A. D. 1856, court was declared open for business, by Stephen S. Edney, sheriff, present and presiding was the Hon. Nat M. Burford, Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District. Jno. C. McCoy, of Dallas, was at the time District Attorney, and C. C. Alexander was District Clerk.

At this term of the court, the following named persons were duly sworn, and served on the first Grand Jury ever empannelled in Johnson county :

James D. Jones, Foreman. 1. James N. Evans ; 2. Absalam Lott ; 3. Elijah Graham ; 4. William Boatright ; 5. Isham H. Harris ; 6. Jno. M. McMillan ; 7. Keelin Williams ; 8. Moses Barnes ; 9. George Chandler ; 10. Levi Boatright ; 11. David R. Jackson ; 12. Wm. S. O'Neal ; 13. O. P. Hutcheson ; 14. Jno. C. Barnes.

Jury No. 1, was composed as follows : Henry Sikes, J. R. Watson, Calvert Jones, John Hunter, Jno. F. Lavare, Samuel Myers, Henry Boatright, D. D. Dyers, Z. Combs, A. C. Hoyle, and Joseph Furbur.

The first civil cause considered at this term was the case of "W. T. Wise vs. W. L. Combs and D. Mitchel," and was a suit brought for "damages" of some sort not stated. The case was continued.

The first cause tried was an action for "debt," in which E. Baxter & Bro. were plaintiffs and James H. Torbett, defendant. The case went against Torbett, and he became the first victim of Johnson county jurisprudence.

The sittings of the Grand Jury were brief, but exceedingly active, for the record shows that they were discharged, on the 11th of June, 1856, having been on duty only *two* days. Their findings were as follows :

Abram Kell, indicted for murder ; Scott Kell, indicted for murder ; C. W. Sansom, indicted for murder ; F. L. Kirtley and Parmelia Robinson, for adultery ; James Farris, for assault and battery ; John Dansby, for assault and battery ; Andrew



J. Miller, for assault and battery ; Abram Kell, for assault and battery ; Scott Kell, for assault and battery ; C. W. Sansom, for assault and battery ; Robt. Henry Dyer for assault and battery ; Wm. Balsh, for perjury ; David Myers, for perjury ; Henry Dyer and Sam Goodloe, for gaming.

Grand Jurors were paid for their services at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem. The Petit Jurors were allowed one dollar and fifty cents per diem.

This, the first term of District Court for Johnson county, was an exceedingly short-lived affair, as we find that it adjourned for the term, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1856.

Besides those already mentioned as being in attendance, we are informed that Capt. Em. Hawkins, of Ellis county, an attorney of no inconsiderable note was present. Also, Col. Amzi Bradshaw, a very popular man and attorney, who has since, won at the bar of the State a very enviable reputation. Both of these gentlemen, as also Judge Nat M. Burford, were men of infinite good humor, and never lost an opportunity to perpetrate an innocent joke on some unsuspecting weight. It is told on Col. Bradshaw, that when he and Em Hawkins were *en route* from Ellis county to Wardsville, that just before arriving at their destination, they came to the east bank of Nolands' river late in the night, which was pitch dark, and that Brad. told Hawkins, who had never been in that section before, that he must make preparations for swimming, if needs be, for Noland was a very deep and rugged stream, though it could be forded safely, perhaps. Without taking the trouble necessary to investigate the statement of his old friend, Capt. Hawkins dismounted, and stripped himself for the passage of the "deep and rugged stream." Tying his bundle of clothing about his neck and shoulders, he remounted his steed, and stood bold and upright in his saddle. In the meantime, Col. Bradshaw was taking the lead down into the darkness below the river bank, and lustily calling to Hawkins to come along. The latter followed cautiously down the banks and across the bed of the river—which was as dry as a bone—to find Brad. rolling





on the grass and boisterous with laughter at his victim's expense.

On another occasion when district court was in session, and at a subsequent period when the weather was very cold, it is told that Judge Burford had much difficulty in keeping himself warm while occupying the bench. The court was being held in an old rickety box house, and the "blue norther" that was blowing at the time entered the building unrestrained at every hole and crevice. Thus situated Judge Burford sent Keelin Williams, who was waiting on the court as bailiff, out to get some fuel with which to mend the fire. The intensity of the cold put a temporary stop to all proceedings at the bar, and the Judge had fallen into a doze, when Uncle Keelin re-entered the temple of justice hurriedly, calling to the Judge to "wake up and get out of this old barn, for its all ablaze and will soon burn to the ground." The Judge drowsily opened his eyes at this summons, and taking in the situation and his own feelings, he told "Uncle Keelin to let her burn, and may-be we will all get warmed up." Old Keelin responded promptly with, "as good as wheat, Judge, she burns!"

Geo. M. Pierce, Esq., was a member of the Johnson bar before the war, as was also Green H. Maxey, Silas Carpenter, Lewis B. Trezevant and W. J. Neal. If there were others we have not been able to get at their names. Of the above G. M. Pierce, Silas G. Carpenter and W. J. Neal are dead, Trezevant lives in Galveston and G. H. Maxey in the town of Cleburne.

#### DESCRIPTION OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

From the Cleburne Chronicle, October 14, 1876.

Johnson county is situated in the heart of the rich grain growing region of Northern Texas. It joins Ellis on the east and extends west thirty miles, touching on its southwest corner the Brazos river. Hill lies to the south and Tarrant forms its northern boundary. The soil is all of excellent quality and is highly productive. No county in the State is





more favored in the equal division of the land as to prairie and timber and it would be hard to find a section more blessed with abundance of water. The county is divided almost evenly into two halves by the cross timbers which are about twelve miles wide and pass through it running north and south. That portion of the county east of the cross timbers is what is commonly known as the black waxy prairie and is equal in fertility to any land in any country. This eastern belt of black land is twenty miles long and varies in width from six to ten miles. It is a magnificent body of land and has scarcely an acre not capable of a high state of cultivation. The western section of the county is also prairie, in extent considerably larger than the eastern portion. This is also black land, but having in some places a reddish tinge. This section is more broken and hilly. Some of it is poorly adapted to farming, mainly owing to the underlay of rock. Although some bad and some inferior land is here met with, yet the great preponderance of soil is fertile and very productive. Running streams abound and many fine valleys stretch along their banks. Also considerable quantities of timber fringe these creeks and branches. The western is by far the most picturesque portion of the county.

Dividing these two sections is the twelve miles of cross-timbers. These are mostly post oak and black jack. Large cottonwoods and elms abound along the branches and fine burr oaks grow in the bottoms. The timber lands are sandy and generally quite productive. Sometimes, however, a spot of red clay is met with. This is of very inferior quality. These cross-timbers and the growths along the creeks furnish all the wood needed for the material welfare and prosperity of the people.

#### WATER.

Johnson county is well favored with water advantages. Creeks are numerous and traverse every locality. Walnut creek rising a few miles from Alvarado in the eastern division runs north across the line; Mountain creek rises near the



same place and extends north-east into Ellis; Chambers creek, north fork, takes its beginning about six miles east of Cleburne, in the cross timbers, and passing a short distance south of Alvarado, crosses the county line near the southeast corner. The south fork of this creek also emerging from the timber finds its way to Grand View and thence east into Ellis at some distance from the point where the north fork crosses. Caddo creek drains the northern part of the county. It rises a few miles north of Cleburne and passes over into Tarrant, not far from the western edge of the cross timbers. But the largest and most noted stream in the county is Noland's river. This has its beginning on the divide not a great way from the north-west corner of the county. It passes southward by old Buchanan, along down five miles west of Cleburne across the Hill county line, and thence into the Brazos. There are several important tributaries to this stream. Camp creek and others on the west, and Buffalo on the east. All the foregoing streams run during a considerable portion of the year, and during the driest seasons most of them have within their banks water sufficient for all necessary purposes. Besides the creeks, there are numerous springs of running water and wells are obtained in any locality at an average depth of twenty-five feet.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of this section is generally mild. During the long summers there is a constant breeze sweeping over the prairies, which makes the days not immoderately hot and renders the nights pleasant, making sleep during the heated term sweet and refreshing. In the hottest weather there is scarcely ever a breathless sultry day. On this account sunstroke is almost totally unknown, and the effects of heat less overpowering and destructive than in the more northern States. The winters are short and usually dry. A few slight frosts and sometimes an inch or so of snow is the extent of wintry weather. The north winds, or, in Western phrase, the northers, are the most terrifying to those not accustomed to





them. They come up suddenly and are sometimes intensely cold. But they rarely last longer than two or three days. These northers are among the blessings of the country. Coming on after the hot weather, they drive away malaria and cleanse the air and the soil of the seeds of disease planted during the season of summer rains and growing vegetation. The fall northers are generally welcomed most cordially by the people.

#### SOCIETY.

So many favoring circumstances could not but bring together a people of the highest character. The citizens of Johnson county are distinguished for their energy, liberality, enterprise and industry. In education they are not behind any in the South. They are hospitable to strangers, kind and courteous. Education and refinement distinguish them, and the amenities of life, the things that go to make living pleasant and social relations desirable, are cultivated and prized not less here than in the polished circles of Tennessee and Georgia. Those who have enjoyed these things in older States need not fear to find them wanting in Texas. Of this class are the people that extend a hearty and a helping welcome to every worthy immigrant that would make his home in their midst. The population of the county is between 15,000 and 20,000, and is rapidly increasing.

#### SCHOOLS.

The educational facilities of the county are rapidly improving. The free schools are growing in favor and as the law becomes more thoroughly understood this favorable regard will increase. The Johnson county school lands are all located within the county, and ere long will be so managed as to add materially to the public school fund. The present school fund properly managed, will give the scholastic population about three months of schooling each year, and by adding to this the large income that may and ought to be derived from the county land, the benefits of the free school will be continuous through



the full school year. Neat school houses are frequent throughout the county and the number grows from year to year. Academic schools are kept up at Alvarado, Grand View, Caddo and Cleburne. At Alvarado the Masonic Institute is a fine building and would be worthy of any community. The Baptist College at Cleburne is a commodious building, but on account of financial difficulties, is not now in operation.

#### BUSINESS ADVANTAGES.

Cleburne, the county seat, is the business center of the county. It has a population of about 2,000, and is pleasantly located between the two prongs of Buffalo creek, and just outside the western border of the cross timbers. The trade of the place is in a thriving condition. The thickly settled timber on the east, and the rich prairie valleys on the north, west and south offer the town a vast and rich traffic. Giving transportation facilities, Cleburne will command a cotton trade of not less than 50,000 bales per annum. Alvarado is the next most important business point in the county. Twelve miles east of the county seat and in the eastern edge of the cross timbers it boasts of many superior advantages. The country around it cannot be surpassed for fertility of soil and productiveness. It is considerably the most populous section, and the farmers, as a whole, are probably the most wealthy to be found in the county. The merchants of Alvarado do a thriving business. Grand View also lies in the eastern edge of the timber. It has the advantage of the rich black soil of the eastern section, and though at present but a small place with a few houses, does a flourishing business, and has before it a promising future. Caddo, on the west of the timber, is headquarters for a large section in the northern part of the county. It has rich lands around it, and a lovelier scope of country one would not wish to gaze upon. It will probably at no distant day be a station on a railroad running through the county. There are other points of lesser note, but these are sufficient to make trading facilities convenient to each locality where settlers wish to locate.





## PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

But what signify railroads, schools, climate, society and the like, if the soil be poor and its culture unprofitable. The well-to-do farmer of the old States may well remain on his poorer lands if better are not to be obtained by a removal. This then is the farmer's all important query: will farming in Johnson county pay? In this respect it is easy to gain discredit with people from abroad, by telling too much of the simple truth. As in other counties, crops sometimes fail, or as is generally understood by the word, fall very much below an average yield, but there is never a total failure of any one crop.

## SMALL GRAIN.

The cereals, corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats and other small grain find in this soil a most fostering fertility. Corn in this county very often produces 70 bushels per acre. An average county yield per acre, in the more favored seasons is 50 bushels, but taking the good and the bad crops together, year by year, there is never an average of less than 30 bushels. During the present year many farmers have made as many as 80 bushels to the acre, and few, if any, have fallen below 50. Corn is so abundant in the county that thousands of bushels can be purchased at 20 cents and even at lower prices. There is yet large quantities of old corn in the county, and the present supply is sufficient to supply the people for two years to come, were no corn raised next season.

Texas is known far and wide as a wheat country, and Johnson county stands among the best in the State for quality and quantity of its production. Wheat is grown in every locality of the county. The average yield is 20 bushels to the acre. Spring wheat does well here, but the general sowings are of the fall varieties. Wheat scarcely ever fails in this county. It is the surest crop the farmer can plant and repays his labor well. The crop of this year was about as near a failure as has ever occurred in the county. Only a half crop or 10 bushels to the acre has been made, but this has been an exceptionally





poor year for this cereal. There is still a great abundance of wheat in the county—much more than needed for home consumption. Good wheat generally brings from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. Rye, oats and barley grow luxuriantly on this rich prairie soil, producing thirty, sixty and even an hundred fold in occasional instances. These are raised generally for stock feed and are a valuable portion of the products of the county. Great quantities of oats are shipped. The price varied from 25 to 50 cents per bushel.

The farmers are turning much attention, of late to the cultivation of sorghum. It grows finely and is a very paying crop. The facilities for converting it into molasses have been improved in latter years, so the syrup made of sorghum is in considerable demand. Several thousand gallons have been made up in the county this year. It sells readily at 50 cents per gallon. All kinds of garden vegetables do well, and only a little industry and care is required to give every one all that is desirable in this line.

#### COTTON.

This great staple grows and produces well in this county. Texas farmers have advantages over farmers of many other States in the raising of cotton. Not only does it yield largely, but grows side by side in the same field with wheat, corn, oats and other desirable farm products. The farmer here raises everything he needs and is not driven, as in many other places, to spend all the money made in his cotton fields for family supplies. His provisions he makes and his cotton money is clear gain. The average yield is about one-half bale to the acre, though a full bale is often produced. The cotton makes an excellent sample and brings a good price in the market. The yield of the county for the present year is 15,000 bales.

#### FRUITS.

This county is of comparatively recent settlement and fruit culture is not yet in an advanced state of development. Yet the people have not been negligent in this regard. There are



some very fine orchards in the county, both peach and apple. There are also well established nurseries from which all varieties of orchard, garden and vineyard fruits may be obtained. The peach is the fruit chiefly cultivated. Peach trees grow well and produce abundantly of the best of peaches. Apple orchards are not so frequently met with. Apples do well and some very fine ones have been grown in this county. Grapes grow to perfection and vineyards are being planted in various localities. This will no doubt be an extensive and paying industry before many more years pass by. All the small fruits, plums, figs, berries, &c., do well. As yet the Johnson county fruit interests are in the initial stages of development. The time is not far distant when all the luxuries of both temperate and tropic zones will here reward the toil of the husbandman.

#### STOCK.

Johnson is no longer the county for the large stock man. It is too thickly settled and the native grasses are eaten down. Farmers are turning their attention to fine stock—blooded cattle, horses and hogs. Stock are very easily kept in fenced pastures, and the ease with which abundance of the best feed is raised makes stock farming a profitable business. Enclosed pastures are becoming a necessity. And these planted in Bermuda grass, which is hardy, of quick growth and very nutritious, are superior to the best native grass ranges of the prairie.

#### WANTS.

The above is a fair and in no wise exaggerated account of the advantages and products of Johnson county, and now with these advantages the county wants 20,000 more good citizens to settle up her unoccupied lands. She wants mechanics, artisans and skilled labor of all kinds to build and operate machinery and to furnish a home market for her bread and meat. She wants more flouring mills to grind the surplus wheat—cotton factories to work up into cloth her cotton bales. In no place will good mills and factories pay





better profits. And all who will come are assured of a hearty welcome.

#### WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT CLEBURNE AND JOHNSON COUNTY.

From the Galveston News, October 2, 1879.

Leaving the vicinity of Waco one week ago and arriving at this place two days afterward, I have had ample opportunity to take observations along the sixty miles of country traveled, as also of this thriving burg and its environs. The entire distance presents but a single view, so far as crops, prairie grass and water are concerned—

#### DRY, DRYER AND DRYEST.

In McLennan county the estimate is one bale of cotton to ten acres cultivated. Grass nix, water abundant. In Hill county twelve acres to the bale of cotton, grass better than in McLennan, and water exceedingly difficult to find along the public roads. About the line of Hill and Johnson cotton looks much better and the yield will be larger to the acre, with water scarce. In this (Johnson) county the grass is very good both on the prairies and in the woodlands, and consequently horses and cattle are very sleek and fat. There is an abundant supply of good post oak timber all between Waco and this point. Enough, indeed, for all farming purposes, and in the cross timbers—which extend from the upper boundary line of McLennan to the Red river on the north—may be obtained vast bodies of the post oak timber unequalled for the making of railroad cross ties. The lands in Johnson county I believe to be superior to those of either Hill or McLennan. The former has but very little poor land in its vast area, while the latter counties have more or less scattered all through their limits. The rainfall in each of the counties mentioned has been about the same—that is to say, there has been precious little rain in either—yet Johnson shows up best in crops cultivated and in pasturage. That cotton and corn have already made and are yet making a more favorable return is mainly due, I think, to those who tilled the soil.



Wherever the fields have been plowed deep before seeding time, and afterwards worked carefully and assiduously, there may be seen at this extraordinarily drouthy time fair results.

#### THE PRESENT YEAR DEMONSTRATES

beyond any reasonable doubt that, however dry the season, deep plowing and a liberal expenditure of elbow grease in manipulating the hoe and cultivator, a full half-crop may be gathered from the field anywhere in Central Texas.

#### JOHNSON COUNTY

is about half and half as regards timber and prairie lands, the cross-timbers covering the east subdivision of the county, whilst the west half is all prairie. The soils may be tabulated under two heads, viz :

1. Dark clayey prairie soil, especially adapted for the raising of cereals.

2. Rich sandy soil, heavily timbered, easy of cultivation and unequalled for fruit culture and truck farming.

In the cross-timbers there are traces of iron on the surface and potters clay in great quantity ; also more or less evidence of the existence of coal. In the western or prairie portion of the county, sulphur springs are numerous. The county has a population of about 25,000, and the people are generally intelligent, thrifty and peaceable. Churches of all denominations, excepting the Catholic, "Holiness" and Mormon may be found in all the settlements in the county ; also schools, and masonic and other organizations.

#### CLEBURNE.

From the Galveston News, October 5th, 1879.

The seat of justice for Johnson county was removed to this place from Buchanan, by a two-thirds vote, March 1st, 1867. The town was located on the land of B. J. Chambers and Nat. Q. Henderson, him of the Georgetown Record, who donated half of the town lots to the county, and afterwards the other half to the Alvarado Baptist Association for collegiate purposes. Who it was that gave the name of Cleburne to the



thriving town, I have not yet learned. But it was named by the ex-rebs in honor of that dauntless chief, Gen. Pat Cleburne, than whom no braver soldier or truer man ever gave his life to the cause of his country. Henderson's well-timed and liberal donations at once gave character to the town, and it became the point of attraction to immigrants from all parts of the south. The town of Cleburne is now twelve years old, and from a little log cabin village in the beginning of its career, it has had a healthy and steady growth each year, until now it has a population of 2,000 souls, and a commerce that is attracting the attention of two of the wealthiest railway companies in the State of Texas; and, of course, the end is not yet. On the contrary, the certainty of having railroad connection with Dallas in a short time, and the reasonable probability of early connection with the Waco tap extension, has already given impetus to works of improvement and to the value of real estate hereabout, and accessions to the population of the place are of daily occurrence. The people of the place are quiet and genteel in appearance, and very courteous toward strangers, and especially so to new-comers. No one need be a stranger here unless that condition is preferred. All are received with becoming civility and without display of officious interestedness. The writer is of that class called "new-comers," and he is prepared to swear to the above. Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I have asked at least a thousand questions during the past week, and I am quite sure that I have received five thousand answers to my questionings. This place reminds me very much of Waco in its early days, in that it was founded and settled by adventurers who were brave, hardy and inured to dangers, and who were above the average pioneer in intellectual culture and information. All the various professions are well represented here, and though it would seem there were quite enough professional gentlemen present to answer all demands, yet, omnibus-like, there is room for more. The amount of business transacted here is truly wonderful when it is considered that the town is not far





away from three different railroad points—Fort Worth, Dallas and Waxahachie—each making hereulean efforts to draw the county traffic to their doors. No less than fifty wagons come to town daily freighted with more or less cotton, which is freely taken by local buyers at ruling prices on the day of arrival. Wheat, corn, oats and hay; also, chickens, eggs, butter, fruits and vegetables, all find a ready market in Cleburne. Very much of these country products are taken here by local operators, who watch closely the markets on the railroad, and when favorable prices rule abroad, the local surplus is hurried away in light two-horse wagons and disposed of advantageously. In order that the reader may understand why it is that the local trade is so voluminous, I will state that there is no county town in the State of Texas situated more favorably at which to concentrate local traffic. Cleburne is located almost in the geographical center of the county, and the entire county is rich in agricultural, horticultural and pastoral resources. All roads lead to Cleburne, the seat alike of justice and of commerce. The county is large in area and thickly populated. The farmers are thrifty and industrious, and the business men of Cleburne are live, plucky, and enterprising, and the merchants serve the farmers when they need assistance during the cropping season. Within a radius of twenty miles, Cleburne is compassed about by fields, pastures and farms, so closely knit together by pine plank and barbed wire that, traveling through them, a stranger would hardly know whether there was but one farm or many spreading out before his vision. Unlike many Texas towns, Cleburne has not outgrown the surrounding country; indeed, the town is not up with the requirements of the country about, and hence it is that a movement has been inaugurated that will culminate shortly in direct “all-rail” connection with the “outside world.”

From the Galveston News, October 9, 1879.

The past ten days I have spent in close observation of passing events, and in studious inquiry into the past history of



Cleburne and of Johnson county, and though I have had for many years past a favorable opinion of both, the present visit and the facts that I have been able to glean from personal observations and otherwise, I am convinced that no town, county or section of the Southwest has in the near future more or greater possibilities than Cleburne and Johnson county. A more favored spot could not be found on which to build up a town. An abundance of timber close at hand on the east boundary line of the town, and a magnificent, rolling, rich prairie spreading out westward, with the East and West Buffalo creeks meandering through the entire limits of the town, supplying good wholesome water, equal to any emergency for man or beast. Large springs of water burst out from the rocky banks of the two creeks for miles up and down them, which have never failed within the recollections of any one now living. The present year has been the severest known in drouth, and the springs and creeks have been heavily drafted on, but without lowering the water supply perceptibly. Thousands of barrels and thousands of head of live stock of all kinds have had their fill at these remarkable springs, and yet the volume of water flowing from them suffers naught in diminution. So much for location, timber and water. The soil hereabout is the rich, sandy loam variety; is easily cultivated, and is unsurpassed for anything grown in this climate, or in Central Texas, but I think from observation, and from actual results, that it is not equaled by any portion of Texas for all productions requiring rank growth in the spring season. In other words, this is the section for growing successfully early fruits and vegetables. The soil when thoroughly broken becomes mellow, and protected by the heavy cross-timbers, retains its warmth, and when seeded germination begins at once, and very soon afterwards the plant is springing above ground, and with the aid of the clayey subsoil thereafter the growth is rapid to maturity. This is not theory. It is a plain, unstuccoed and unembellished fact. Now for the proof. Mr. Jacob Job,





living near Cleburne in the cross-timbers, has grown successfully, for the past ten years, all sorts of garden vegetables and many varieties of fruits, without a failure any year. I have frequently heard it said that Texas would not produce good apples. Nevertheless, Mr. Job has produced these from his large orchard every year for six years past; exhibiting apples of the Red Kentucky variety at several fairs in this portion of the State, and competing successfully with apples on exhibition from the Northern States. The past week Mr. J. had a wagon load of apples on the market that compared favorably with Northern apples exposed for sale on the stands about town. Next in the order in which they are named, the following fruit grow to advantage, viz: Peaches, plums, apricots, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and the whortleberry. I could name a dozen other fruit-growers in the county who have had equally as much success as has Mr. Job. On the completion of the Dallas and Cleburne railroad, which, by the way, there can no longer be any doubt about, for the capital is at hand, and the engineering corps is in the field locating the route of the road, this county will become the largest fruit and vegetable producing region of all Texas. Wagons laden with sweet potatoes, turnips and greens may be seen on the streets daily for sale, although the recent drouth stands unprecedented.

Correspondent Houston Telegraph, April 29, 1876.

Johnson county, like Caesar's Gaul is divided into three parts, one of which lies east, another west of the cross-timbers, and the third, of which is the cross-timbers, extending through the county from its northern to its southern boundary.

The eastern portion of this county, about the little town of Alvarado, is thickly settled, and is black, waxy, prairie land, exceedingly rice and productive, while the western is mulatto land, more or less mixed with sand, and, although not quite so rich as the eastern part, is yet very productive and more easily cultivated. The cross-timbers, principally post oak and black jack, constitute nearly one-third of the county, is



all sandy soil, and on the streams, very fair farming land, and affording fire wood and fencing for the other parts, except the extreme western portion of the county, which gets its timber from the Brazos, which forms a slight portion of its western border.

Johnson county was created in 1854, and organized soon after, with its county seat at Wardville, which was afterwards changed to Buchanan, but in 1867, after the memorable civil war between Americans, it was located in the beautiful little city of Cleburne, so called in grateful remembrance of the distinguished services of a gallant foreigner, Major General Pat R. Cleburne, who came from good old Ireland, joined the weaker side and after contending with impetuous valor in twelve different engagements, including Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta and Jonesboro, sealed his devotion to the Confederacy with his life's blood at Franklin, where, just after Gen. Granbury's death, having uttered the command: "Texans, avenge the blood of your noble commander!" he charged and carried the enemy's work, but fell like his great exemplar, Stonewall Jackson, in the moment of victory.

Cleburne is pleasantly situated, near the centre of the county, between two lovely streams, the East and West Buffalo; has a Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian Church, very fair schools and about two thousand inhabitants, and has a most promising and brilliant future to sustain and cheer it during our present time of national corruption and financial trouble.

No portion of Texas presents greater inducements to the honest, industrious immigrant, whether farmer, merchant, mechanic or professional man, than Johnson county. Its green fields, verdant pastures, luxuriant soil and happy homes are indeed lovely to behold.

The only gentleman we ever knew to be guilty of highway robbery lives in Johnson county, but he has long since made reparation to the man he robbed, and has since that time served his county as a Texas Senator, and is now a prosperous,





well-to-do farmer and leading Granger. The robbery was committed when a soldier, and he had been without food for forty-eight hours. As he only demanded a division of provisions he was not considered a confirmed brigand.

J. M. M.

#### A FRONTIER REMINISCENCE.

From the Galveston News, October 1, 1879.

This is my first visit to Cleburne since it became a local habitation and was graced with a name, although 28 years ago I was introduced to the then wilderness of this section in a very lively manner—chased through it by old Jose Maria's band of semi-civilized Indians, all of whom were stone-blind drunk. The writer, in 1851, was "green from the States," and, being possessed of a top-buggy, the only one, perhaps, in the State of Texas, he undertook a cruise through this wilderness of a country, accompanied by a negro boy only. The buggy horse was covered over from his head to the other end of his longitude with what was aforesaid a fashionable as well as useful article called a fly-net. Our fly-net was a brilliant red in color, the most fascinating of all colors to the savage eye, and when Jose Maria and his villainous-looking followers caught sight of it from an eminence in the rear of us, and from which we had but a half hour before descended, happy in the belief that we were traveling peaceful pastures, and that the red man was not frequent in these parts—yes, when the old scoundrel spotted the red net, he and his forty or fifty braves incontinently went for us; and the first the writer knew of the chase was from the negro boy who generally lagged behind on the pony he rode. The negro came tearing past me, his face as white as alabaster, and looking the very picture of utter goneeness and withal speechless. I tried to rally him, thinking he had suddenly gone crazed. His only response was a punching movement of his arm toward the rear of us. At this I turned my head rearward, and I—well, I felt my heart sinking within—experiencing sensations similar to those of a greenhorn on taking his first raw oyster. There is no way of





telling what I felt or what I thought when the distance closed faster and faster between those bloody In-gi-uus and *me*, not *us*, for the negro flew before me like the wind. To cut this story short, I will state that I came to the sage conclusion that there would be no use trying to get away from the red devils by running any farther than I had—about a mile—so I called a halt and began to collect my senses, which were much in need of mobilization. In a few minutes I was completely surrounded by as ugly a pack of human hounds as ever beset anyone. Excepting the aboriginal clout, the Indians were all naked. Their faces were daubed over with red and yellow ochre, with huge brass rings pendant from their ears and noses; long, black, coarse hair, parted in the middle and hanging unkempt about their shoulders and backs, and all armed with rifles and bows and arrows. On being surrounded, I was shivering like an aspen leaf with fear, but almost instantly I felt relieved when I discovered the Indians riveting their eyes on the red fly net, and summoning courage enough to speak, I saluted them in Spanish with, "Good morning!" At this old Jose responded in a deep guttural tone, "Yes." Recalling the fact that I had two bottles of whisky in the buggy, I made haste to haul them out, and holding them up with the remark, "Good whisky," I drew their attention from the fly-net. Handing one of the bottles to Jose and the other to another one of the outre crew, I reined up my horse to move on, when the old chief stopped me, as he said, to drink and dance to my good health. I said to them, "All right," and "On with the dance!" Those internal rascals kept me waiting in the big open prairie two mortal hours, and at the conclusion of their jamboree insisted on my presenting old Jose with the red fly-net. At this I shrugged my shoulders a la Frenchman, as though I was loth to part with the fly-net, yet, in truth, I would have given them horse and buggy and fly-net and the negro boy, if he had not ran away to get clear of them. However, I gave old Jose the net, and thanking me, he said: "You tink me wild Ingun, and you run like the



devil. Mc good friend ; live at trading house with Charley Barnard," and then the whole pack of them broke into an execruciating howl, which they meant for laughing, and for the first time the fact dawned upon me that I was sold by a drunken party of friendly Indians.

In my next I will write up Cleburne and its possibilities in the near future.

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### COL. M. T. JOHNSON,

In honor of whom Johnson county was named, was born in the State of Georgia, from whence he emigrated to the State of Alabama, where he resided for many years previous to his coming to Texas. Whilst a citizen of north Alabama he represented his county in the State Legislature one or more terms. In the year 1842, Col. Johnson removed from Alabama to Texas, settling in Shelby county. In 1844, he was chosen by his fellow-citizens of Shelby to represent them in the State Legislature, in which he served with distinction. On the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in 1846, Col. Johnson raised a company of minute men, mounted volunteers, and soon afterwards he and his men were on Mexican soil, where they remained, with General Zachary Taylor until after the battle of Monterey, in which memorable engagement, lasting three days, he and his men participated. After the surrender of the city of Monterey Capt. Johnson's company was discharged. Returning to Texas, Capt. Johnson was commissioned by Gov. Pinckney Henderson to raise a company of cavalry, or rangers, as they were known in Texas, for frontier defense. The company was soon raised, but before it entered the field of activity, the government authorized its augmentation to a full regiment. When this became known, Texans flocked to Johnson's stand-ard without delay ; the regiment was organized, and our hero elected to the command of the same. This regiment served

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through the remainder of the war with Mexico, covering itself and its commander with honor achieved on many fields of carnage, and was honorably discharged from further service in 1848.

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In 1851, Col. M. T. Johnson and Gen. Tom J. Rusk, were employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to survey the route of that railroad west of Fort Worth. Accordingly the survey was made for a distance of 200 miles, after which, Gen. Rusk went to Washington city, as a Texas senator, and Col. Johnson remained in the service of the Pacific Railroad Company for several years afterwards.

As will, doubtless, be inferred by the reader, Col. Johnson was a very brilliant man, lacking neither education nor common sense, and hence it was that his splendid abilities were frequently brought into requisition in some field or other of usefulness. He was a good speaker, and his brusque style of oratory made him at home with his audiences, it mattered not what the subject of his efforts. He was as generous as he was brave, and a better neighbor could not be found. He was of an impulsive nature, and fond of adventure. With the Indians on the Texas frontier he had had much to do, as friend and foe, and in either relation he always seemed equally poised. He would as soon range the frontier in search of the hostile Comanches, as to sit down to eat a meal, and frequently he was compelled to range in order to get something to eat.

In 1852, and for several years afterwards, his name was frequently mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the State of Texas, but his following, though large and highly respectable, and located chiefly in north Texas, which portion of the State in those days was sparsely populated and without the political strength that it now commands—were not able to secure his nomination, and consequently he never filled the gubernatorial chair. This, however, was no particular disappointment to the noble old Roman, for in the year 1860, we find him again commissioned to raise a regiment of rangers for frontier defence. He raised the required quota of men and



made several expeditions into the Indian country with more or less success.

At the commencement of the late civil war, Col. Johnson was not in accord with the Seceders, but when war became inevitable, he, like Gen. Lee, Gov. Throckmorton and other great and distinguished men of that period, gave in his adhesion to the land of his nativity, and offered his services to the Confederate Government.

Upon receiving assurance from President Jeff. Davis, that he would be commissioned a Brigadier General, in the Confederate service, if he succeeded in raising a brigade of Texans, Col. Johnson raised a brigade, as required, and accompanied it to Little Rock, Ark., the point of rendezvous, from which point he reported to President Davis, at Richmond, and in due course of time he was surprised and mortified, deeply, when the intelligence came that, the President had gone back on his assurances, and that Col. Johnson should not command the brigade of men, which had been gotten together principally through his personal popularity and well-known military renown. But, generous and self-sacrificing as he always was, he turned over the command without a murmur, at the same time counselling his men to go into the service and battle for their homes and the South. After this, Col. Johnson did not participate in the war but remained at home on his farm, where he made himself useful to his neighbors by his wise counsel and generous deeds; of his abundance he gave liberally to soldiers' families—indeed, no one suffered long where Col. Johnson could hear of it.

After the war, Col. Johnson was elected to the State Legislature—the first after, so-called reconstruction. A. J. Hamilton was Governor at the time, with whom Col. Johnson was very intimate, and it is thought, therefore, that, Tarrant county was fortunate in having Col. Johnson as its representative in the Legislature at that critical juncture in the State's affairs. Soon after the adjournment of this Legislature Col. Johnson died, and was buried at his old home, near Johnson's





Station, Tarrant county, Texas. In conclusion, of this very imperfect sketch of the life of a great and good man, who, when he died was full of honors that he had merited, and who was loved and respected by all who knew him, it can be truthfully said of him, "when shall we look upon his like again?"

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### JUDGE JOSEPH ABBOTT

Was born near the town of Decatur, Alabama, on the 15th of January, 1840. His parents, William and Mary Abbott, were born near Petersburg, Virginia, respectively in 1793 and 1794; both are now dead. Joseph Abbott removed with his father to Texas in the winter of 1853 and 1854, settling in Freestone county. His early education is traceable to the school of Dr. Frank Yoakum, now of Larissa, Texas, and Professor Allison, of Freestone county, who is now dead. He began the study of law in the early part of 1861, but his studies were very suddenly interrupted by the excitement consequent upon a condition of war, and so he suspended the study of the same until the winter of 1865 and 1866. Mr. Abbott did not remain at home during the war that ensued, but he volunteered his services to the Confederate government, which were accepted, and soon afterwards he became a private in Captain Maddox's company, in Parsons' 12th Texas Cavalry. Subsequently he was elected First Lieutenant of this company, which position he held uninterruptedly throughout the war. Lieutenant Abbott was popular in his company and in the regiment, and whenever a scout was ordered, with him to command, the character of the services to be performed was always easy to guess. It was a common remark among his men that Lieutenant Abbott appeared to the best advantage in a fight. Around the camp fires he never put on military airs—he was one of the boys there.

In 1866 Joseph Abbott resumed his study of the law, in the office of Maj. L. J. Farrar, of Springfield, Texas, and although





his preceptor was a lawyer of rare ability, yet, in addition, he had frequent instructions from the Hon. D. M. Prendergest, Judge of the 13th Judicial District. Having finished his course of study in 1866, he made application for license to practice law, and the same was granted to him by Judge Robt. S. Gould, who then was on the bench in the 13th Judicial District, and now one of the Supreme Court Judges. In the summer of 1867, Lawyer Abbott, after cruising around over several northern and western counties, in search of a location, turned up at Hillsboro, where, because he was short of funds, he accepted a school, which he taught successfully and satisfactorily for four months. At the close of his school term, having replenished his scanty exchequer, and after a calm survey of the field of professional labor, upon which he was about to enter, concluded to open an office in the town of Hillsboro, Texas. His merits were not slow in being discovered in this locality, nor did he have to wait long before he became enlisted in many cases of much interest and complexity, and in all he more than equaled the public expectation. He at once showed that he had mastered every branch of the law, and to be fitted in every respect for the competition in which he was now to engage. As a special pleader, he justly made much reputation. He was a smooth and graceful speaker; an adroit and skillful logician; was of most gentle and conciliatory manners, and of a patient and persevering energy which no difficulties could battle, no embarrassments could perplex, no amount of professional labor could fatigue or discourage. As a forensic speaker, he was always calm, strictly methodical in the arrangement of his matter; terse, vigorous, and pointed in his phraseology, and singularly accurate and felicitous in the choice of his words. In the contests of the forum he was never captious or impolite; never coarsely boisterous; never in the least degree dogmatic or egotistical. He constantly evinced the nicest sense of professional propriety; was never known to be unduly punctillious or exacting, and never took an unseemly personal liberty; but if his own



sensibilities were gratuitously assailed, or he was treated with marked incivility by an adversary, he was far from being slow in his emphatic assertion of his own dignity and in compelling the aggressor to lament his own temerity.

His efforts in the practice of his profession were attended with more than ordinary success, and while he is not a bloated bondholder, he has managed to place himself pecuniarily in a condition to educate his five children and live without embarrassment.

The distinguished subject of this sketch was married to Miss Rowena Sturgis, of Hillsboro, Texas, on the 15th day of December, 1868. The lady of his choice came of a good old Maryland family, and is a sister of Mayor E. A. Sturgis, of Waco.

After a successful practice of the law, for more than ten years, Joseph Abbott, Esq., was appointed Judge of the 28th Judicial District, by the Hon. O. M. Roberts, Governor of the State of Texas, which appointment was confirmed by the State Senate on the 22d day of March, 1879.

Judge Abbott's course since he has been on the bench has met with very general approval, and it is but moderate praise to say of him that the legal fraternity of his judicial district recognize him as a man of profound judicial learning, of great industry, of unsurpassed public spirit, and as peculiarly qualified by temper, by manner and by reason of his admirable taste in the communication of instruction, for the dignified and responsible position which he holds.

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### MAJOR ELBERT MONROE HEATH.

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It is difficult to give even a cursory sketch of a life as full of activity and adventure—to represent fairly in a few lines a character so varied in experience and of so many good





qualities. He was born in Fountain county, Ind., the 6th day of October, 1830, on the banks of the Wabash river. When only about six years old, his parents removed to Iowa, and settled near the flourishing town of Mount Pleasant, in what was then known best as the "Black Hawk purchase." Major H's father was an old fashioned, practical farmer, and possessed of good practical sense; therefore, it is easily understood why young Heath was early learned to work on the farm. Between 1837 and 1848, the subject of this sketch was kept alternately on the parental farm, and at different schools in Mount Pleasant. In his 19th year he took upon himself the responsibilities of a husband, and married Miss Mary Shaw, a most amiable and estimable young lady of Mount Pleasant. Soon after this interesting event, his love of adventure, and yearning for "other fields and pastures new," he resolved to remove again, and to Texas, and accordingly, in the month of November, 1849, we find him at Dallas, Texas. He remained in Dallas county until September, 1852, dividing his time about equally between school-house and farm. Early training in the field of agriculture hardened his muscles, and intellectual training in the public schools of Iowa, gave to him the dual character of educator and farmer, and in both, his success was assured.

At the beginning of the year 1853, we find him and his family removed to Ellis territory, which was afterwards organized, in December, 1854, into Johnson county. In Johnson he again engaged in school teaching, and at the time was, perhaps, the only teacher with a school in the unorganized county. In 1853, Major Heath settled a place six miles from Cleburne, on what was known as the Alvarado road, and at a time when Indians were depredating on the sparsely settled portions of this county. At the organization of Johnson county, Major Heath was appointed, by an act of the Legislature, a Special Commissioner on organization of this county, and at the first election for county officers he was elected Justice of the Peace. His first ambition, however, was to get the



County Clerk's office, for which position he was opposed by a very strong man in the person of "Uncle Jerry Easterwood," who was a cripple and wore a wooden leg. The Major did not believe that he could overcome such odds in the race, but he yielded to the earnest solicitations of many personal admirers, went in and was defeated by Uncle Jerry. At the next regular election Major H. was elected Assessor and Collector, both offices at that time being blended in one and the same, which honorable position he continued to be elected to fill until the war between the States, when he volunteered in the 20th Texas Cavalry, commanded by Col. Bass, of north Texas. Both as high private, and as acting Adjutant of the regiment, our subject acquitted himself with distinction, and would have attained higher military honors, but for an accident which threw him in the way of the federal forces, at Elk Creek, Indian Territory, and where he was made a prisoner, in July, 1863. He was taken in captivity to Fort Gibson, and from there to Fort Scott, and to Fort Leavenworth, and to Gratiot Street prison, St. Louis. Thence to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; and from there to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he was imprisoned *sixteen* months, after which period of confinement, in the worst prison in the North, he was sent to Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, N. Y.; and from thence to New Orleans, by sea. At this latter city, he, with others, was confined within the limits of the old "Picayune Cotton Press" yard. And on the 9th of April, 1865, following, he was exchanged at the mouth of Red River, and at last, set at liberty. Turned loose without money, he was forced to work his way home to Johnson county, on foot, where he turned up safe and sound, after a ten days' tramp by flood and field. Once again home in the bosom of a loving family, after a prison life of two years, in which was crowded all the discomfiture that could be invented by an ingenious enemy, the Major ought to have been happy, and was, but only for a short time. For when he came to look about, and over the homestead, he found himself



and family surrounded by comparative desolation, property destroyed and stollen, his family almost desolate of provisions and other necessities of life, and without a dollar to repair or improve the situation. He soon found a friend, however, in Mr. Joe Higgins, and his wants were abundantly supplied. The next year, at the regular August election, Maj. Heath was elected Sheriff of Johnson county, which office he held until the era of iron-clad oaths, which he could not and would not swallow, and his retiracy from office became a necessity and *au fait accompli*.

The Major was too active in business make-up to allow such trifling episodes to hinder him in the pursuits of every day life, and so, in connection with his younger brother, Mr. O. S. Heath, he again established himself in the business of buying and selling Real Estate. Since which copartnership was framed, the brothers have built up a very successful business indeed, their landed transactions amounting to large sums of money, and ramifying the entire length and breadth of the Empire State of Texas.

Maj. Heath is full six feet in highth, broad chested, carries himself erect, *a la militaire*, and is in personal appearance, what any one would call a fine looking man. By dint of industry his exchequer is solid. And by reason of a liberal disposition and an open hand, he is one among the most useful and charitable men composing the society of Cleburne.

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### GREENBURY H. MAXEY.

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The name of this distinguished citizen is so interwoven with the history of Cleburne, and Johnson county, that, to omit the mention of it in connection therewith, would be like the play of Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet left out. He was born August 26th, 1822, in the village of Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky. His parents were among the first to





settle in that grand old commonwealth, where the name of Maxey afterwards became the synonym of chivalry and noble deeds. His father being a practical farmer, young Maxey was at an early age inducted into the enobling arts of agriculture, not, however, at the expense of his mental culture, on the contrary, he was afforded in the old field schools, and at the best academies in his native State, a very liberal education. At the age of 22, he entered the Law School, located at Glasgow, Ky., where he acquitted himself creditably, and was graduated in 1845. Soon after removing to Fayette county, Tennessee, in 1846, he engaged in the practice of the law, but he had barely time to get his shingle up, and his library stocked with law books, and his green bag broken to use, ere the tocsin of war was sounded, and the call to arms found Green Maxey aligned with the boys, of his adopted county and State, in the ranks of Col. Campbell's 1st Tennessee Regiment. It will be remembered by all the old veterans of the Mexican war that, no other regiment of soldiers made a better record than did Campbell's in the battles of Mexico, in '46, '47 and '48. In the role of soldier, our young hero nobly performed every duty that was incumbent upon him, and when wars' dreadful alarms had been hushed in the victories that crowned the American arms, young Maxey received an honorable discharge, and returned with his gallant regiment to old Tennessee. Taking up the law again, he continued in its practice until November, 1855, where he removed to the Lone Star State, making Johnson county his home, in the same month and year. Maj. Maxey told the writer, that after his arrival in Johnson county he "farmed experimentally," from which remark, I could infer that, as a "hardy son of toil" he was not a seccess, which inference is strengthened by the fact, that soon afterwards he was elected to the office of County Clerk, which position he was re-elected to fill until reconstructed out by Jack Hamilton, in 1865. He was not suffered by the people to remain out of office long, for we find him again in the Clerk's office the next year, 1866, where he remained



until 1869, or rather, until Gen. Reynolds, the military Governor, caused him to be deposed and succeeded by Peter W. Wynne. In 1873, Maj. Maxey was elected District Clerk, which office he continued to fill until April, 1876, when he was re-elected to fill his former position as Clerk of the County Court. The latter office he held until November, 1878, when he resumed the practice of the law. It will be observed that the subject of this sketch was an office-holder for a very considerable time, and that the offices he filled were the most important within the gift of the people of Johnson county, therefore, it is but fair to assume that the duties of those offices were faithfully and honorably discharged. In all the relations of life we find Maj. Maxey equal to every demand that has been made upon him. As a soldier, he was brave, courageous and gallant. As a citizen, he has proved himself true to all the duties of citizenship. An humble christian, a true patriot, a wise counselor, a good neighbor, he yet lives to a green old age, beloved and respected by all.

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### JESSE MAYFIELD HILL.

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There is no man in Johnson county, perhaps, who is more entitled to be classed among the self-made men of the country than is he whose name stands at the head of this sketch, and there are no men of the land to whom the writer would pay his respects in an article of this sort in preference to those who have, by dint of an indomitable energy and determination, succeeded in spite of all unadventitious beginnings in life. The lives of such men are the examples which the youths of the country should emulate.

Jesse Hill, as he is familiarly known, was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, January 15th, 1839, and at the age of eighteen, when a friendless boy, was apprenticed to Messrs. Robertson & Howard, a firm of brick makers. The appren-





ticeship was faithfully served through, and young Hill, at his majority, was a skillful brick maker and brick mason. Just at this period in his career the war between the States eventuated, and he joined the 1st regiment of the East Tennessee Cavalry, of Vaughan's brigade. At Rock Castle, Kentucky, Jesse Hill smelt hostile gunpowder for the first time in his life, and, like Prince Napoleon, stood the baptism of fire like a veteran. His brigade formed a part of Gen. Braxton Bragg's army. He served with that gallant old hero throughout the great Kentucky campaign. From Kentucky his command was transferred to Vicksburg where the subject of our sketch remained on duty during the entire siege of that now historic city. Young Hill ate at Vicksburg his allowance of mule meat rations, and at this date recalls the fact with no complimentary allusions to those who manipulated the blunder that ultimately gave to the enemy that military stronghold, and the brave Confederate boys mule meat and captivity. Hill was not long a prisoner, but was exchanged shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, when he rejoined his old command in Tennessee. Again with Gen. Bragg's army he participated in all the engagements of whatever character conducted by Gens. Bragg and Longstreet. He was also at the battle of Beans' station; was with General Longstreet during that officer's campaignings in East Tennessee and West Virginia, and was at the battle of Piedmont under Longstreet. During the summer of 1864, his command having been dismounted, he served as an infantryman, or foot-soldier, under the commands, alternately, of Longstreet, Early and Gen. W. E. Jones, and was at the battle of New Hope Church, where Gen. Jones was killed. After marching and counter-marching throughout the larger portion of the State of Virginia, he left with his command that old blood-stained commonwealth for North Carolina, where it was calculated that they would join Gen. Joe Johnston's army, but that officer having already surrendered his forces to the victorious enemy, the old brigade, to which Jesse Hill had clung with hooks of steel, finally and tearfully



dissolved by mutual consent of its officers and men, when each man took up his own line of march, going whither they chose. The subject of our sketch went to Mississippi, where he thought he would find some friends, preferring to take his chances there in preference to his old home in East Tennessee. At Carrolton, Miss., he, by the merest accident, fell into the presence of General Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, who was on the dodge of the Federals. General M. was accompanied by his dutiful son, Humphrey Marshall, Jr. These three ex-Confederates—their occupation was gone—were not long in concocting plans and schemes by which they would leave the neighborhood of Carrolton, and thereby elude the vigilance of the Federal cavalry, which was actively scouring the country in search of those who were not surrendered and paroled. It will be remembered by all who knew, or ever saw, Humphrey Marshall, that he was a very large and fat man, weighing on an average about 300 pounds avoirdupois, hence it is that Jesse Hill can tell of some of the most amusing and ludicrous scenes through which the party passed in effecting their successful exit from the State of Mississippi, through its smaller streams, bayous, bogs and swamps. Would our limited space admit of it we would take especial pleasure in reproducing them in this sketch. However, suffice it to say that the party reached Texas in safety, and that when the party separated never to meet again, General Marshall having since died, it was with the greatest difficulty that Jesse Hill could get away from the noble old General, so anxious was he that Jesse should accompany him in his exile to Mexico.

In the month of July, 1865, Mr. Hill arrived in the neighborhood of Covington, Hill county, where, living near Col. Gathing's farm, he had a relative by the name of Mayfield. Being without money and without work at his trade, he took any sort of jobs of work he could get, and managed, by heavy skirmishing with the unsettled condition of everything at that date, to live throughout twelve months, at the expira-





tion of which period he took a tramp down to Waco, in the winter of 1866, where he was not long in obtaining work at his trade, and where he continued to do "journey work" until 1872, when by the closest economy he was able to count his earnings and savings to an amount sufficiently large to enable him to purchase a partnership with the successful brick firm of Killingsworth & Mann. In 1873, Mr. Hill having accumulated a snug little fortune out of his labor, and copartnership in brick-making, brick-laying and contracting, during "the flush times of Waco," he met with a favorable opportunity to dispose of his brick interests. He let go of Waco and the scenes of his success and removed to Johnson county in 1874, settling on the land where his model farm is now located.

Jesse Hill told the writer that the first \$500 he had accumulated at Waco, and it was the first money of any consequence that he had made in his life, he surrendered in payment of an old debt he had incurred before the war in the State of Tennessee. This was quite a set-back to him, but he toiled on, never relaxing his energy or foot-hold, and, nevertheless, he quitted Waco and arrived in Johnson in '74 with *fifteen thousand dollars* in his pocket, owing no one a single dollar. This money Mr. Hill has since judiciously invested in the rich black lands of his section. His plantation comprises seven hundred acres of land, all under good fences, and well-improved otherwise, and the whole area in a first-rate state of cultivation. He values this property at \$30,000. His farm is a part of what is known as the "Hickman League," and is situated five miles east of the town of Alvarado, and near the surveyed and located route of the Dallas & Cleburne railroad, which is now being built. Mr. Hill's farm is not for sale, but should any one desire to visit this section of Johnson county with a view of locating, he will take pleasure in showing them around, and at the same time entertain them at his hospitable mansion. Mr. Hill keeps no stock but the very best he is able to invest in, and, therefore, his barns and lots contain no horses, mules, cattle or hogs that are not thoroughbreds. He





has had the best of success with all these, which is ample proof that blooded stock will do as well in Texas as elsewhere.

In all the relations of this life Capt. Jesse Hill has borne himself manfully, and to-day no man in Johnson county is more esteemed as a citizen.

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### COL. JOHN SCHAFFER,

The hero of this sketch, belongs to that class of worthies, now fast fading from the public view, and whom are best known as the "Old Texans," and better still, he is one among the few who have proven steadfast to old Texan ideas and traditions. Arriving in Texas at a time when the scenes enacted in the thrilling drama of revolution were fresh in the minds of the people, he early learned to appreciate the characteristics that marked and distinguished the old Texan, and, therefore, it is not surprising in the least that the Col. John Schaffer, of to-day, is the same genial, open-hearted creature that he was in 1846.

He was born in Richmond county, Georgia, on the 19th of March, 1813, and at the age of thirteen, with his parents, removed to the city of Augusta, where soon afterwards his father, James S. Schaffer, was elected to a high and responsible office in the city government. In 1831 young Schaffer, with his parents, removed to Dallas county, Alabama, where he engaged in farming for a livelihood, and in which county he was married to Miss Seynthia Harris, in the year 1837.

Fifteen years of a farmer's life in Alabama, it seems, was quite enough for Mr. S., for we find him with his family arrived in Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, about the 15th of February, 1846. In Texas he resumed his planting experience. He lived in Bonham, however, where he also engaged in the newspaper business. In connection with Joseph A. Clark, now of Thorp's Springs, he published the Western



Argus, a newspaper that, in its day, was regarded and esteemed very highly by the people of that, then, sparsely-settled portion of Texas, now the most thrifty and most populous of any. In 1858 Col. S. moved to Parker county, and on the breaking out of the war between the States, in 1862, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of a frontier regiment. At the expiration of eighteen month's active service our hero gave up his sword for the plowshare. The Colonel was not a very brilliant tactician in the *role* of officer, we opine, for we learn that when he essayed to review his troops the first time, the latter were immensely entertained at the expense of their commander.

Col. Schaffer was, and is yet, a very active man, always engaged in some sort of pursuit, and seldom ever idle. As farmer, soldier, stockraiser, merchant and army contractor, he was, at times, fairly successful in his undertakings. He was also the victim of adverse circumstances, but never halting to cry over spilt milk, we find him ever and anon on the trail of something to turn up. Col. J. Shaffer settled in Johnson county in 1866, near where Cleburne now stands. In '67 he and his old friend, Jo Clark, erected the first grist and saw mill at Cleburne, or near it. He says he was in at the birth of Cleburne, and that he is one of its God-fathers; has watched it with parental solicitude through its shirt-tail periods; fostered it in its youthhood, and now in its maturer years he looks upon his early love with unspeakable pride.

Col. Schaffer has now attained his 66th year. and looks as though he was good for several score of more useful life.





## JOSEPH SHAW.

"UNCLE JOE."

This old gentleman and worthy citizen, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, August 10th, 1798, and at this writing, is more than eighty years of age, yet, he goes about his daily routine of business as though he was no more than forty. In 1845, Mr. Shaw, then in middle age, removed his all from the old North State to the State of Tennessee, settling in Gibson county. The writer asked the old gentlemen if he was possessed of much of this worlds' goods, when he emigrated from his native State, which question he answered, after the Irish fashion, by asking another. It was: "Did you, sir, ever know a North Carolinian to leave the old State who had anything to remain on?" From Tennessee he journeyed to Texas with his family, and arrived in Johnson county, on the 23rd day of December, 1854. When Mr. Shaw pitched his tent, near Buchanan, he found that traveling further on into the bowels of the land was about played out, for, on examining his money purse, he found that he was quite moneyless, and making a virtue of necessity, he became a citizen of Johnson county. A man of Mr. Shaw's genial disposition and kindly feelings, is never long finding a soft place in the breasts of old Texans, hence we are not surprised to find him elected to the responsible office of Sheriff of the county, in 1857, while the county seat was Buchanan. His election was to fill the unexpired term of Chas. Colston. In August, 1858, at the general election, Mr. Joe Shaw was re-elected to the same office for the full term of two years, and was again re-elected in 1860, since which time he has not held office of any kind, but has given his attention closely to his private affairs, which were becoming somewhat important, for be it said to his credit, he has managed his earnings from time to time, so as to accumulate a very comfortable capital, both in cash and in real estate. By a reasonable degree of frugality and econ-



omy, the old gentleman has amassed a snug little fortune of \$25,000, and his property in town-lots, and the improved lots especially, are bringing in a very handsome monthly revenue. Mr. Shaw, in politics, was an old Clay Whig, as long as there was any Whig party to tie to, but when the party died, in 1852, and its effects were administered upon by the Democracy, he then had no other alternative but to join the democrats. The writer asked Mr. Shaw if he ever had a title to his name, military or other, and he said: "No, unless Uncle Joe is a title, that is what everybody calls me."

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### JOHN AUSTIN WILLINGHAM.

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This gentleman has been long known to the commercial world of central Texas, through his connection with the mercantile combination known as the

#### WILLINGHAM BROS.,

whose several business houses—located principally at Kimball, Bosque county; Cleburne, and Fort Worth—are widely and favorably known for their strict integrity in all their transactions with the public.

The gentleman whose name graces this article, came to Texas with the Willingham family, in 1859, and settled in Meridian, Bosque county. In 1860, he established a business at Kimball, with his brother, Dr. Augustus Willingham. In 1867, when Cleburne was an insignificant hamlet, the keen foresight of the brothers fastened upon it as a point, at which, in the near future, would be concentrated a large local trade, and in accordance with this truthful prediction they established themselves in a general mercantile business here, in March, 1867. The Fort Worth branch of their house was established in July, 1876, which, on the death of Dr. A. W. Willingham, who was in immediate charge of the same, and



had been since its establishment, was discontinued and closed to the public.

The Willingham Bros. commencing the foundation of their large business, in 1860, at a time when political agitation was at a high degree of excitement, in the North and South, succeeded by a four years' war, and nine or ten years of reconstruction, (?) villainy, of course, these causes served to greatly embarrass the brothers in their mercantile pursuits, nevertheless, they managed their affairs and these untoward complications in such a manner as to, in the end, become masters of the situation, protecting their standing and credit in all the trade centres of the East and Great West.

Their houses at Cleburne and Kimball are well regulated throughout, and are justly regarded to be solid in all respects. Long may they flourish.

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### COL. B. J. CHAMBERS.

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Among the prominent men of Texas is Col. Benj. J. Chambers, of Cleburne, Johnson county, and, indeed, a history of either would be incomplete without a mention of his name. He is noted for his positiveness, and was never known to be on neutral ground.

He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 5th day of December, 1817, and is now 62 years of age. At the age of twenty we find young Chambers among the Kentucky volunteers who promptly came forward for the purpose of recruiting the army of the Republic of Texas, in her revolutionary war against Mexico. He was commissioned with the rank of captain, by his uncle, Gen. Thomas J. Chambers, and attached for temporary duty as *aid de camp* to the General's staff, and soon afterwards embarked for Texas and arrived in Galveston about the 1st of May, 1837. After twelve months





of active campaigning in Texas he was honorably discharged from the army, at its disbandment, in the summer following, since which time as surveyor, farmer, merchant, private banker and finally as farmer has filled up an active and busy life. Col. Chambers has now retired to his farm near Cleburne, where he expects to end his useful and active career.

Soon after the close of the war between the States, Col. Chambers removed to and settled upon the present site of Cleburne. When the question of the permanant location of the county seat of Johnson county was agitated, he and Col. Wm. F. Henderson, for whom he was agent, donated half the lots on one hundred acres of land to the county for site purposes, and afterwards when the election resulted in favor of the present county site, Col. C. donated the remainder of his reserved lots to aid in founding a high school or college, which, from mismanagement, perhaps, resulted in a partial failure.

Col. Chambers has always held decided opinions on all political subjects that have from time to time been publicly discussed. He voted and acted with the Democratic party after the annexation of Texas, until its departures, as he considers, from the true Democratic faith, on the finance question, at St. Louis, in 1876, since which time he has been in full sympathy with the Greenbackers of the Union, and is now an enthusiastic and uncompromising member of the Greenback organization. As such he was sent as a delegate to the National Greenback Convention, which convened in Chicago, March 4th, 1879, and was appointed a member of the Executive Committee, for Texas.

Col. Chambers is a positive man in his political and religious views, utterly regardless of the thing called popularity, but yet, by a strictly honorable and upright course, has at all times and under all circumstances maintained a character for fair-dealing and has justly earned and secured the respect and confidence of those opposed to his political views.



He boldly and vehemently opposed the ratification of the new constitution by the people against the almost unanimous views of his fellow-citizens, and last year courageously became a candidate for legislative honors as the candidate of the Greenback clubs of Johnson county, receiving, though not elected, more than double the number of the Greenback membership.

Col. Chambers is no less a public-spirited and benevolent man, having always responded substantially to all calls made upon his purse and means in aid of churches, schools and all enterprises of a public character.

In all that he has done for churches, education and to promote the public interest, there has been no display, no parade, and he asks and expects no reward except the good will and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

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### JAMES N. ENGLISH

Was born in Lamar county, Texas, December 24th, 1837, and was raised in Titus county, and attended Baylor University in the literary and law schools during the year '59 and '60. Entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served as Captain in the Ninth Texas Cavalry, until close of the year, 1862; the remainder of the war was Captain of a company of Rangers, belonging to the frontier troops. Commenced the practice of law in Cleburne, in 1872, and was elected to the 16th legislature as a straight Democrat, by a majority of 279 votes, over three Democrats and a Greenbacker.

The standing of Capt. English at the Cleburne bar is second to no one, which is fully attested by the lucrative practice he has in a few years built up. He is a very forcible pleader, and as a jury-lawyer, has few equals.





## CHRONOLOGICAL AND OTHER INTERESTING SCRAPS OF THE HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

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Municipal government was re-established in Cleburne in July, 1876, at which time Judge J. M. Odell was elected Mayor, and W. F. George, Secretary.

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Col. J. M. Hall, ex-Mayor of Marshall, removed to Cleburne in 1876.

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Connecting Cleburne with Dallas by railway, was first mooted in the latter part of the year 1876.

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V. M. Hightower, was the first farmer to introduce buckwheat into Johnson county. Mr. H. grew a crop that was pronounced first-rate. The stalks attaining a highth of five feet.

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In the month of September, 1875, Cleburne was the only town in the 23rd judicial district that could boast of a court house. Judge A. J. Hood held court elsewhere in the district in any sort of a house obtainable.

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The disestablishment of city government in Cleburne, took place in 1874—a long petition numerously signed by leading citizens caused it to succumb. Among other things, it was alleged that municipal government had outlived its usefulness.

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Pleasant Point, in 1875, could boast of one store, one doctor, one Secular school and one Sabbath school. Also a post office.



In 1876, the assessed value of property in Johnson county amounted to \$2,181,908. Amount loaned, \$81,330.

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The rehabilitation of the municipal government was a lively subject for discussion in the spring of 1876. Cleburne was agitated from centre to circumference, but with no casualties worth mentioning.

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Fruit culture has been made a complete success by Mr. Jacob Job, Mr. Richardson, of Sand Flat; M. D. Hines and Richard Beasley.

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Johnson county is situated in the great grain region of Central Texas.

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The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formally dedicated January 29th, 1876, Rev. Dan Malloy, of Ellis, delivering the sermon.

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Gen. Wm. B. Bates, of Nashville, Tenn., a very distinguished ex-Confederate general, visited Grand View, in December, 1875. The General owns valuable lands in that section.

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Uncle Davy Roberts, an old veteran of the Texas revolution, and a citizen of Johnson county for many years, died in the year 1875.

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At the municipal election in October, 1875, there were polled 81 votes, which, reckoned at five to the voter, would give a population of 405 at that date.

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At the last fair held in Johnson county, near Cleburne, Mr. Jacob Job exhibited apples weighing 14 ounces and measuring 13 inches in circumference.

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Mr. Isaac Kelly was the first person in Johnson county to



demonstrate the practicability of grape culture. He has made it a splendid industry.

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Mr. J. S. Taylor, the enterprising dry goods man, made Cleburne his home in October, 1875.

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The first mill erected in Johnson was the one owned by Jno. W. Westbrook, in 1860, near Grand View now known as Stublefield's Mills.

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Daily mail was established between Cleburne and the T. & P. R. R. November 14th, 1874.

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Mr. Jas. L. Bouldin and Miss Laura A. Hines were married November 1st, 1874.

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Mr. Jno. Bender, druggist, died in Cleburne, Nov. 3d, 1874. He was a young gentleman of fine promise.

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At the city election November 3d, 1874, M. M. Clack was chosen Mayor and James Aiken, Marshal.

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Mr. R. P. Sansom, near Alvarado, raised his first crop of apples in 1875.

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Johnson county, in the year 1874, supplied the government posts at Fort Griffin and Richardson with all the corn required by them.

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An effort was made in November, 1874, to organize a hook and ladder company in Cleburne, which effort failed, and now five years have elapsed and still the town is without protection of any sort against fire. A very great oversight, we think, when it is considered that a large amount of money might be saved to the citizens in the matter of fire insurance alone.





Mr. George A. Brown, a life insurance agent of Waco, died suddenly in Cleburne on the 27th of November, 1875.

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Mr. S. J. Chapman, of Johnson county, was the first farmer in that section to experiment with blooded cow stock from the Northern States. He has since 1874 been successful.

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The nuptials of Mr. J. C. Mabry and Mrs. H. A. De-Jarnette were celebrated at the Presbyterian Church, in Cleburne, on September 7th, 1876.

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Col. DeBerry and Capt. Tilman Smith concluded, in September, 1876, to locate their law office in Cleburne, where they have since built up a splendid practice, and have achieved additional honor in their profession of the law.

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But for the collapse of the original operators of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, Cleburne would have had a railroad to Waco in 1876. The Morgan management of the Central propose now to renew the work where it was abandoned by the former managers.

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"The Pantoscope" furnished a theme for lively discussion in the columns of the "Chronicle," during the "dog days" of 1876.

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Dr. T. D. Lorange died at his residence in Cleburne March 10th, 1878. Dr. L. was one of the most useful and honored citizens of Johnson county. "His word was as good as his bond."

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In the year 1875, the farm of Mr. A. D. Kennard, situated within ten miles of Cleburne, made the following yeald: 180 acres in corn, 7,200 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel, \$3,600; 70 acres in wheat, 1,400 bushels, \$1,400; 30 acres in oats, 1,200 bushels, \$600; 7 acres sorghum, 100 gallons syrup per



acre, at 75 cents, \$525; 75 acres in cotton, one-half bale to the acre, at 11 cents per pound, \$2,000; 125 head of beeves sold annually, \$2,500; 60 horses and mules sold annually, at an average of \$50 each, \$3,000; 76 head of hogs sold annually, \$950; \$400 in wool sold annually. Total, \$14,975, as the proceeds of a 362 acre stock farm.

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Mr. Jno. T. Leigh and Miss Belle Hix were married at the residence of Col. G. H. Maxey, April, 1877.

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Mr. Jesse M. Hill, in 1877, harvested forty bushels of wheat to the acre from a seventy-five acre field. Mr. Hill is a sterling farmer and resides near Alvarado, in Johnson county.

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Messrs. W. S. Quinn and George Lewis, both estimable citizens of Johnson county, died during the month of December, 1877.

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Greenbackism first began to "boom" in Johnson county in the latter part of the year 1877, with Col. B. J. Chambers and Dr. Young as headlights.

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Mrs. S. P. Chambers died at Grand View, Johnson county, on the 21st of February, 1878. Mrs. C. was a truly good and exemplary Christian woman.

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Maj. W. S. Bledsoe, one of Cleburne's very best and dearest-beloved citizens, departed this life Thursday, February 16th, 1877.

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Mrs. Mary A. Hester was cruelly murdered on the night of the 21st of February, 1877, at her residence near Alvarado.

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Johnson county resumed specie payment in February, A. D. 1877, and many souls were made happy.





Mrs. Campbell, living near Stubblefield Mill, Johnson county, was accidentally burned to death, April 6th, 1877.

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It may be cruel at this time to mention it, but, nevertheless, E. G. Smith, "of St. Louis," was in April, 1877, a banker in the thriving town of Cleburne. Smith's career as a banker was of short duration, but rose-colored while it lasted. Smith's bank collapsed and there was mourning among the depositors. Finis.

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Johnson county produced in 1876 a surplusage of 250,000 bushels of wheat.

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At Alvarado, on Thursday, October 27th, 1876, Mr. Jas. A. Graham and Miss Nettie Miliken were united in marriage.

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Mr. Wm. Ramsey died in Cleburne, December 8th, 1876, mourned by many friends and acquaintances.

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Mr. Local Option created a slight ripple in the popular breeze, in January, 1877, without perturbing the souls of frightened adversaries.

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Mr. A. Howse and Miss Jennie Fondren were legally made happy on or about the 13th day of January, 1877.

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Mrs. Jennie Willingham, a most estimable lady, died in Cleburne January 10th, 1876.

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Johnson county has escaped the Pinafore lunacy thus far.

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Died, July 10th, 1874, in Johnson county, Miss Mary Alice Truelove.

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The first cisterns were dug in Cleburne during its summer months, 1874.



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The corn surplus in Johnson county in 1874, amounted to fifty thousand bushels, although drought prevailed in the spring and early summer months.

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The Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons, was organized at Alvarado, August 24th, 1874, by Peyton Nowlin, D. G. H. P.

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The Cleburne Chronicle in 1874, advocated a hog law.

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The Hon. J. M. Odell was elected Mayor of Cleburne, July 14th, 1876, and W. H. Brown, Marshal.

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Johnson county productions exceeded those of any other county in Texas, for the year 1876, of the same territorial extent and number of population.





# JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS.

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## PART SECOND.

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### TOPOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS.

Containing a particular description of all the towns, villages and hamlets, prairies and timber lands, farms and orchards, fruit growing--Cleburne as it is--Editorial notices of advertisers, and directories of each town, alphabetically arranged.

#### GRAND VIEW.

Elder F. L. Kirtley was the original proprietor of the lands on which Grand View now stands. Kirtley sold to James F. Scurlock, reserving two acres of ground which the Elder had previously donated to the Baptists of the neighborhood, for church and cemetery purposes. Mr. Jas. F. Scurlock afterwards donated grounds for the Methodists, and the Masonic fraternity, which ground so donated has since been well improved, the Baptists having erected a neat and commodious church edifice, and the cemetery grounds are now under a substantial paling fence, all painted neatly. The cemetery, improved as it is, reflects credit on the intelligence and humanity of the good citizens of Grand View. The Methodists long ago improved their grounds, erecting thereon a very





large two-story building, which has since borne the triple character of church, schoolhouse and masonic hall.

The school is under the direction of a board of trustees, composed of citizens of no particular denomination of Christians, who, it seems, have come to the conclusion that, if education is made a success in Grand View it must be eliminated from sectarian control, and acting in accordance with these views, the trustees, acting for themselves and a joint stock company, are now erecting a large two-story building for school purposes, which, when finished, furnished and ready for use, will be one of the handsomest school edifices in Johnson county. The interest manifested by the people of Grand View in educational matters is very creditable to their intelligence, and is in strange contrast to the apathy on the same subject, existing elsewhere in this country.

Mr. James F. Scurlock sold out his landed interest to Mr. F. M. Sansom, and the town was laid out into blocks, lots and streets by the representatives of the estate of James Scurlock, which plans and plots have since been adhered to by Mr. Sansom. Since the lots were blocked off and streets defined there have been many sales of town lots, in nearly all cases the same having been more or less improved. Within the past four years Grand View has made steady strides upwards and she is still marching onward and upward, and, so far as looks are concerned, it is the prettiest, neatest and freshest looking town in Johnson county. The houses are not what Chicago would call fine, but they are built with a view to comfort and neatness of style. All houses in Grand View are painted to suit the tastes of the owners, and the barns and fences are *whitewashed*. This last fact tells the true tale. Whitewashing material is the cheapest thing on earth, measured by its true value, and yet, strange to say, Texans, with the prettiest country in the world, and the easiest improved, do not use whitewash on their outhouses, fences and trees. Besides being cleanly, it is pretty and healthful. Grand View has several pretty streets, well built up, and



quite a number of good substantial business houses, all of which are occupied and the occupants appear to be up to their ears in business. Our visit was made in the month of October, 1879, a time when trade is undoubtedly very brisk. The houses of S. P. Hollingsworth and Cotter & Penn appeared to be the largest operators. Grand View is situated on the east side of the cross timbers, about five miles from the Ellis county line, and is distant from Cleburne thirteen miles, and from Alvarado nine miles. The entire country surrounding Grand View, within a radius of ten miles, is the very richest in resources to be found in Central Texas. The black, waxy lands lie immediately east of the town and they are all taken up with dense settlements, the settlers being nearly all well-to-do people, and industrious. The same may be said of the farmers and settlements in the timber lands, though the character of the lands in the timber being sandy, are entirely different from the prairie lands. Elsewhere in these pages we give an extended opinion on what we conceive to be the relative difference in the capacities and productions of these entirely different soils.

There is no good reason why Grand View should not become a very important centre for local traffic. Indeed, the beginning is good, and why should it not be so in the end?

The pioneer merchant of this section was Mr. James Scurlock, who sold goods in *ante bellum* days. After the war closed Messrs. Moore and Purdom were the first to engage in mercantile pursuits.

At Grand View lives the Hon. Senator of the legislative district in which Johnson county is situated. Senator Moore, the writer found at his neat college home in the southern portion of the town. He is a native of South Carolina, from whence he removed to Texas, in 1849, settling in Cass county, near the town of Jefferson. In his new Texas home, he became in a short time very popular both as merchant and as a farmer, afterwards representing the people of that senatorial district, for several terms. As a political leader, Senator





Moore has been uniformly conservative, though he always takes and maintains decided views on all subjects having an important bearing. As a citizen, he is highly esteemed for his many public and private virtues.

Among the most prominent citizens, and the most useful ones, who have figured more or less on the stage of action in these parts since the beginning, may be mentioned Phillip Walker, one of the first settlers, and George W. Meadows, who, it is believed, was the first settler, though, Mr. Criner is thought to be the oldest claimant to pioneer settlement. Then, Wm. and Drew Kennard came at an early day, and were here at the organization of Johnson county, and Uncle Drue figured conspicuously in the organization, and as a county Commissioner, he has, in the past, done much honorable duty. Samuel Davis, another highly respected "old one," still lingers on the stage of usefulness. Also, Capt. Jno. S. Morrow, Samuel Chapman, A. E. Jones, Joseph Watts, Dr. Gebhard and S. P. Hollingsworth. The latter gentleman, in connection with his son, J. E. Hollingsworth, was the first to engage in the banking business in this county. Their banking business flourished in 1869, at Cleburne. The Hollingsworths' were succeeded by Messrs. Brown & Chambers—the Hon. J. W. Brown, and Col. B. J. Chambers.

There may be living, and dead, other persons who should receive attention in this work, but if there are such, it is not the writer's fault that their merits have been overlookd. It was our aim to do strict and impartial justice to all.

And in conclusion of this brief notice of this locality, we will add that, Grand View reviewed places it in a very enviable light. No place on the continent can possibly be more desirable as a place of business, and as a place of residence. And for farming pursuits, the country around stands in the very foremost ranks of the *best*. The writer is generally curious to learn how towns and villages derive their names, and from whence, and frequently asks these questions of those who are supposed to know. But, when he visited this place, and



strolled out on the very top of an eminence, centrally located in the town, from which elevation a *grand view* of the surrounding country can be obtained, he knew that nature had promptly furnished a name for the town.

#### TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Trees from nurseries or from the forest may be safely taken up at any time after growing season is over in the fall and before the swelling of the buds in the spring. With trees that drop their leaves early in autumn, it is better to take them up in autumn. If some leaves are still green on any tree about to be transplanted they ought to be stripped off, or they will cause the twigs to shrivel by exhaling moisture that can not be supplied by the roots after they are taken from the soil. As to fall or spring setting, it must depend somewhat on circumstances. Tender scions, such as the peach, apricot, etc., do best when set in spring, unless in places where the winters are very dry and mild.

Again, in any event trees should not be set in autumn in a place likely to become filled with water and afterward frozen. In fact, it may not be out of place to discourage setting of an orchard on such soil at any time until it is drained. Hardy trees should be set in the fall when practicable, it being generally admitted that they do better by it as they get an earlier start in the spring. Trees four to five feet in height are best for setting ordinary orchards. The soil should be well prepared and drained. The plowing should be such as to insure a deep bed for the roots. The tree should be removed with as little mutilation of the roots as possible and all bruised limbs and roots cut off. The head should always be shortened in before the buds swell. In dry-weather planting, immerse the roots in mud just thick enough to adhere to them. The roots should be well spread in the hole and the fine earth filled in carefully about them. Plant only as deep as the tree stood in its former situation. When the top is heavy, drive a stake and tie the tree to it with a soft string. If the roots of





a tree become frozen in removing, and is planted before thawing, it will not be injured. No strong, uncomposted manure should be put in contact with the roots. A compact mound one foot high around the tree will protect it from mice in winter, but must be removed in the spring. Young trees do not do well when set in grass land. They do better when set in land cultivated in potatoes. While the tree is young constant and clean cultivation is necessary, and to get good crops of peaches and plums constant cultivation is required. In putting out an orchard the numbering should begin at a fixed corner and proceed in regular order. Each tree should have a number on the plan, and the number should be a guide to the kind of fruit it was set for. Allow sufficient space between rows for the tree to attain its full growth without crowding its neighbor. On strong, the space required will be greater than on thin soil. This must be a matter of judgment. Some trees spread, while others that grow cone-shaped will require less space.

Thirty-three feet is the usual distance for apple trees. Standard pears should have twenty to twenty-five feet; dwarfs, twelve feet. Twenty feet will do for peaches where they are allowed to grow naturally, but if shortened in less space will do. Cherries should have twenty feet, except the dwarf and the Duke kinds. Plums, standards, require fifteen feet.

Forty feet apart, twenty-seven trees will plant an acre; thirty-three feet, forty trees; twenty-five feet, sixty-nine trees; twenty feet, one hundred and eighty trees; fifteen feet, one hundred and ninety-three trees.

#### ALVARADO.

Twenty-eight years ago, when Johnson county was a part of what was then known as Ellis county territory, William Balch settled upon the identical parcel of ground on which Alvarado is situated. Mr. B. owned the land on which he settled, and being an enterprising man, and believing he had found a spot on which, in the future, would prove to be a





good location for a trading point, he, in connection with G. H. Sigler, laid off blocks, lots and streets, of modest size and dimensions, and when this work was complete, Messrs. Balch & Sigler named the future town Alvarado. The lots were each one-half acre in size, and at the public sale were bid off at about ten dollars each. Among the first persons to settle in and contiguous to the embryo town were F. L. Kirtley, Daniel Payne, T. Jeff Payne, Jno. Gilmore, Mr. Bromley, Jonathan Burk. Granville Shannon, Robert Tandy and S. D. Bright. The latter gentleman, it is believed, was the pioneer merchant of the place. The Payne Bros. very soon after Bright's venture established themselves in a general mercantile business also. Wm. P. Griffin, another old settler, located in the neighborhood of Alvarado in 1854. L. B. Blair and son, Thomas W., came in 1856. The Cleburne Chronicle, in 1876, made the following mention of the town:

“Alvarado is still a small village, but if age gives any privileges, then this place is entitled to a centennial mention. About twenty-five years ago the first house was erected by Wm. Balch. The house occupied by Dr. Edwards (lately improved by him) and the stores which Atchly & Davis and Ligon and Graham now occupy, were the first business houses. The spirit of improvement has recently visited the village and a good many neat residences and some commodious business houses have been erected. There are now about three or four dozen families residing in the place. Eight dry good stores supply the people with needful raiment. There are also two family groceries, and two drug stores. A beer shop and lately a saloon ornament one part of the square. Two blacksmith shops are in full operation, and now and then a shoe and saddle shop tries a hand at living here. The Masonic school, lately founded, is the special pride of the community and bids fair to become one of the best institutions of learning in the State. Alvarado has a bright future. Surrounded by a land unsurpassed for fertility, and occupied by



an energetic and intelligent people, there is no reason why its prosperity should not be continuous."

Since the above was written and published the place has grown from a "small village" into a first-class inland town. At present there are no less than fifty business houses on the public square and there are other places where business is transacted off the square. The entire population in 1876 was less than 100; now, 1879, the town has 500 inhabitants.

The town was incorporated by act of the Legislature, in the month of June, 1878. At the first municipal election J. H. Wright, Esq., was chosen Mayor, and James St. John, Marshal. Good order and a good city government are the results of incorporation so far. Alvarado is very generally conceded to be a healthy place to live in, and none attest this fact more readily than the resident physicians. In morals this place is the peer of any town of equal population. Alvarado was unfortunately the battle field on which the outlaws, Biggerstaff and Thompson, met with their violent deaths at the hands of citizens, it is supposed, whose lives had been threatened by these bold, bad men. This vendetta occurred about the year 1870, and it created a great sensation at the time, but with this tragic affair ended such scenes of violence and bloodshed. It is the history of all similar occurrences that the offensive leaders in them have been known to be entire strangers to good order, and to good government, and, like Biggerstaff and his comrade, were known to be inimical to law and order, and it is also a part of the history of nearly every town and city in Texas, that when they began to thrive in their early days, and became known abroad for enterprise and prosperity, just so soon would the "fast" characters and desperate men of the State and elsewhere resort there, and with the period of their arrival dates the history of lawlessness and crime in the village, town or city. Alvarado has churches and schools equal to the demands of good society. The Baptists own a church building, which is a highly creditable structure, and their church has the largest membership of any.





This denomination is liberal with its church edifice and permits the use of it to all other church organizations that are without houses in which to worship. The Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians are well organized here, and have a church building in which they "divide time" to hold their services. There are other denominations organized in Alvarado, but those particularly mentioned have the largest membership.

The Masonic Institute is a first-class educational enterprise and was founded several years ago by the Masonic brotherhood of Alvarado and the surrounding country. The patronage of the same has increased from year to year, the result of good management, good supervision and the employment of none but good educators. Co-education at this institution has been entirely successful and satisfactory, and no scandal whatever has tarnished its fair escutcheon. The Institute building is pleasantly situated in the suburbs of the town, amid oak trees, and is altogether a very handsome structure. It is two-stories in height and is surmounted by a tasty and conspicuous belfry and observatory.

The Free and Accepted Masons have a flourishing lodge here which holds its meetings in their hall over the Masonic Institute; also a Royal Arch Chapter. The I. O. O. F. have an organization here also—so have the Knights of Honor, and both are cherished and fostered institutions.

Within the past three years this old village has made steady progress in the direction of commerce, and now it would puzzle anyone not acquainted with the surroundings to account for it. But when it is known that Alvarado is in the very centre of one of the best and largest farming districts under the sun, then it would not surprise any one to see and know the amount of business transacted in the place. The country that pays annual tribute to the town comprises an area of at least one hundred square miles, and these miles are densely populated, and farms join each other for miles away in the distance, as far as the eye can reach, and all of it is



black, waxy prairie land excepting a very small proportion of the whole, which is woodland. The latter is claimed to be, by those settling on it, (and the settlements are becoming numerous), equal in productiveness to the former. This whole region this year (1879) will produce, to the acre, at least a half bale of cotton, without rain since the 5th of May. In fact this amount has already been gathered and ginned.

On a recent visit to and through this section, November 1st, the writer was much surprised at two things that came under his observation. One was the many fields that he passed by and could very plainly see in the distances were white with unpicked cotton, and the other was the immense amount of unginned cotton on hand and the amount of cotton piled in the house yards of the farmers. In the first place we were not prepared to see such an enormous yield of cotton this exceedingly drouthy year, and in the next place, we had been told that the farmers were, without an exception, largely in debt to the merchant. We learned from both merchant and farmer that we had been grossly misinformed, and that the status of the farmer generally as to finance was never better, the result alike of good management and studied and practical economy.

This section of Johnson county can boast of lands that will, and does produce both wheat and cotton in the same field, side by side, and in varied adaptibility are unsurpassed by any in or out of the State of Texas, and unequaled by none in standing drought in the production of cotton.

Alvarado is supplied with milling facilities at present equal to the public demand, but in a very short time she will require additional mills and gins. The location of the Dallas, Alvarado and Cleburne Railroad through this section, has already given impetus to all business pursuits, and the rapid growth of Alvarado can no longer be questioned. The ground for depot buildings and other purposes, have been located in Alvarado, and donated by the citizens to the Railroad Company. The grounds selected, lie near the residences of H. Bledsoe and Maj. Sparks, of the Sparks' House, and the sur-





veyors and railroad contractors are in the fields of operation, and the work goes bravely on. There is no good reason why the completion of this railway should be delayed longer than the 4th of July, 1880.

The postal facilities of Alvarado are very good, and the post office is a well regulated and well appointed office. Mr. Bledsoe, the P. M., is a very clever and a very accomodating officer. From him we learn that the money order business for the fiscal year ending June last, showed a business amounting in the aggregate to \$70,000, and that the miscellaneous mail matter received and dispatched shows a large increase as compared with the same period the year before. Now, when it is considered that the Alvarado post office is located in a very small room, which resembles a "hole in the wall" more than it does anything else in the shape of a house, is it not rather staggering to the ordinary mind whether or not to believe that *seventy thousand dollars* worth of post office, or any other sort of business could be successfully transacted in such a place, yet, such is the fact?

The business of a post office located in either town or city is a reliable indicator by which the thrift and intelligence of a community may be judged. Therefor, we are convinced that Alvarado is both prosperous and wise, and that its future is full of promise. With the advent of the Dallas and Cleburne Railroad, the town will double its present population, and traffic will be increased in a manifold degree. Churches and schools will be added to those already established. Business houses and dwellings will be required, and they will spring up to answer the demand; and gambling houses and bawdy houses will follow *en train*, and there will come the tug of war between good morals and vicious habits. A wise and strong city government is all that is needed in such a crisis.

Alvarado being situated only one mile east of the cross-timbers, or woodlands, has no difficulty in obtaining cheap fuel—cord-wood selling at only two dollars per cord. In these timber lands potters' clay abound to a vast extent, and therefore,





the writer was surprised to learn that none of it was being utilized in the manufacture of what is commonly called "stone ware." Industries of this sort are needed in this part of Texas, and there are no reasons why we should not have them. An abundance of the crude material is at hand, and the lands are cheaper on which they may be had. At present nearly all the jug or stone-ware used in this country is shipped from Missouri and Illinois. Why not keep this expense among ourselves?

Mr. Wm. P. Griffin, the gentleman referred to in the beginning of this article, removed from Marshall county, Ala., to Texas, and he has resided in and near Alvarado for the past twenty-five years. He purchased land immediately upon his arrival, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He succeeded well as a stock raiser, which was his chief pursuit in the ante-bellum period—and since the war, he has been fairly successful in the cultivation of cotton and the cereals. It is his belief that no country offers greater advantages to the immigrant, come from where he may. Mr. G. says his crops of wheat have yielded from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, yet he makes no boast of his skill as a farmer: Corn, 30 to 60 bushels; barley 40 bushels to the acre, and that no land is better adapted to barley growing than these black lands—Oats from 80 to 100 bushels; Nicaranga, or hard wheat, 35 to 40 bushels to the acre, and that this peculiar wheat is capable of standing any sort of weather, and is proof against rust; in fact, he has never known it to fail as a crop anywhere in Texas. Mr. G. says, this year has proven these black waxy lands to be unequalled for the growth of cotton and wheat. They retain moisture to that degree that renders them absolutely proof against any drought that has as yet ever befallen Texas. Mr. Griffin says the health of the country is equal to the highlands in North Alabama.

Mr. E. C. Campbell, living two miles from Alvarado, in the edge of the cross-timbers, has been engaged for the past six years in growing fruits—principally grapes. He informs



the writer that he has made the business a success from his very first efforts. Each year he has harvested a good crop which has never found any difficulty in selling at remunerative prices. He sells all he can at home, of course, and his large surplusage over and above home demand, he hauls by the wagon load away to Ft. Worth and Dallas. In view of the early completion of the railroad from Dallas to Alvarado, Mr. Campbell is now determined to enlarge his orchards and graperies. We were surprised to learn from Mr. Campbell that the justly celebrated Catawba grape grew better and more successfully here than anywhere else—not even excepting the State of Ohio. He therefore pays more attention to that variety than to any other. Mr. C. says the cross-timber sandy lands with immense underlay of clay renders them the very best of land for both fruits and vegetables. These lands unimproved are valued from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Black waxy lands at from \$7 to \$12 per acre.

Industrious farm hands can always get employment in this region, at wages ranging from \$10 to \$15 per month.

### THE LEAGUE COUNTRY.

The following are among the largest farms on the celebrated Hickman and Barnes leagues of land, situated and lying east of the cross-timbers in Johnson county, viz:

#### HICKMAN LEAGUE.

Names of owners.	No. acres in cultivation.
Jesse M. Hill.....	700
L. B. Truelove.....	550
Ben Barnes.....	460
B. B. Lightfoot.....	200
J. W. Fields (part pastures).....	1,100
Mrs. Lilly.....	100
Wm. Gill.....	100
K. K. Leggett.....	100
Total.....	3,310





## BARNES LEAGUE.

L. B. Truelove.....	500
Ben. F. Johnson.....	500
Dick Truelove.....	450
W. R. Bounds.....	250
Dennis Hodge & Sons.....	900
Total.....	2,600

In addition to the above, there are a number of smaller farms, ranging from 50 to 100 acres each, sufficient to cover almost the entire area of the two leagues of land, amounting in the aggregate to a total of 8,856 acres. Besides these leagues there are others north and south of them nearly as densely populated and as largely improved and cultivated.

Viewing this league country longitudinally, it is the biggest body of improved and cultivated land in Texas. Ranging from eight to ten miles in breadth, and reaching from the interior of Tarrant county southward, through the entire length of Johnson and Hill counties to the Bald Springs region of settlements in McLennan. This immense body of cultivated land is not less than 600 square miles in extent, which reduced to acres amounts to the almost incredible total of 384,000, and it is capable of producing, were it planted in cotton, estimating the yield per acre at one-half a bale, the gross sum of *one hundred and ninety-two thousand bales*, which, valued at \$40 per bale, would give to the producers, in the aggregate, *seven millions six hundred and eighty thousand dollars*.

Improved lands in this country—and there are but few that are not more or less improved—are valued at from twenty to forty dollars per acre, according to the amount of improvement they have on them. Good water abounds, and even the present drouthy year there does not appear to be felt any serious inconvenience on the water question. Society is good, the people generally are educated and are very quiet and orderly. Dame Fashion has not made these people worship at her shrine, though they go well dressed when occasion requires it. About every farm there is an air of comfort and more or less



evidence of thrift and prosperity. Good substantial dwelling and tenant houses is the rule. Fruit trees and grapevines are cultivated; shrubs, flowers, evergreens and hanging baskets, seen here and there, locates the tastes of the people and says too plainly, "refinement dwells within." Large and substantially built barns and warehouses for the storage and keeping of agricultural implements, machines, &c.; good fat work stock, and stock hogs, and "killing" hogs, all indicate a well-to-do, thrifty and prosperous people, and if they are not contented, they certainly ought to be, and now all these people, and others similarly situated lack, is set forth in the following article, which the writer clipped from the Cleburne Chronicle, dated November 7th ult:

"A recent invention for manufacturing cotton threatens a revolution in the cotton trade. It is a machine for spinning cotton from the seed, which, if it prove as successful as claimed, will add at least one-fourth to the price, and put it in the pocket of the producer. The thread of the machine is of superior quality, and sells readily to the factories. The planters of Johnson county ought to turn the matter in their minds, and, if deemed advisable, test the machine. There is abundant enterprise among our farmers to carry any paying innovation into execution. Below are some facts about the new spinner:

"The Westminster concern is the enterprise of a young mechanic, J. V. Stribling, who induced his father, Mr. Stroker Stribbling, and two other neighbors, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Shelor, all farmers, to enter a stock company with himself. They selected a small creek affording about six-horse power, put up a cheap frame building 25x50 feet, with two floors, and bought the machinery, consisting of one cotton cleaner, one Clement attachment, 300 spindles, two reels, and a bunch and bale press. Total cost, \$3500.

They employ one superintendent, (a younger brother of the proprietor), seven girls and one boy, and here are the results for the first twelve months:



## LIABILITIES.

150,000 pounds seed cotton at, 2½ cts.....	\$4,125	
Operations and contingent expenses.....	1,500	\$5,625

## RESOURCES.

45,000 pounds yarn at 15 cents.....	\$6,900	
3,600 pounds wasted.....	144	
2,000 bushels of cotton seed.....	450	\$7,494
Net profit.....		\$1,869

This mill has now been in operation 22 months, with results highly satisfactory to all parties concerned. The proprietors are receiving hundreds of letters of inquiry and many visitors, all of whom, as far as Mr. Sloan can find-out, came away under deep conviction.

There are already six mills using the Clement attachments in successful operation, as follows:

Westminister, S. C.—Westminister Manufacturing Company, proprietors

Andersen, S. C.—Harrison estate, proprietors.

Windsor, N. C.—Harden, proprietor.

Mathews Depot, N. C.—Grier & Son, proprietors.

Corinth, Miss.—F. E. Whitefield, proprietors.

Any one wishing to know further, we refer them to J. V. Stribling, at Westminister, S. C.

The advantages of this new industry may be summed up as follows:

1. It will do away with the expense of so many gin houses, dangerous lint rooms, cotton presses, and the tedious work connected therewith.

2. It will greatly lessen the risk of fire, from the fact of the small quantity of lint exposed.

3. It will save the expense of bagging and ties and much handling.

4. It makes a smoother and better yarn than the compressed cotton, and finds a ready sale at the mills from northern buyers.





Dispenses with the endless clippings of middle men, speculators, marking, freights to market, storage, stealage, sampling, insurance, compressing, etc.

6. It will employ a large number of women and children, whose labor otherwise is almost valueless.

7. It will save to the country, to be spent at home, the large margin between the material and the yarn.

8. It will increase our population and the money circulation, and afford better educational and church privileges.

9. It will enhance the value of real estate, and increase the demand for products from the farms.

10. It will attract capital from the north, and draw machinery to the material.

The capacity of the Westminster mills is 280 to 560 pounds seed cotton per day; yield, 150 to 175 pounds of yarn. \$25,000 will cover the cost of machinery for a mill of 5,000 pounds seed capacity, and the more expensive machinery can be run more profitably.

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### BERMUDA GRASS.

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The following article on the wonderful vitality and fattening properties of the Bermuda grass we reproduce from the columns of the Courier-Journal, the contribution of J. W. Hughes, Esq., residing at Whitehall, Claiborne county, Miss: "It seems an undecided question in the minds of the public whether or no Bermuda grass matures its seed in this country. I have been a very close observer of this grass for fifteen years, and have never yet been able to find a seed in any of its buds I have examined, even with a glass that magnifies 1,000 times. Many or all old planters with whom I have talked say it does not mature its seed. I and many others have cut it as hay, where it had not been grazed, and yet have never known it scattered in this way, which I think proof



positive that it does not seed. I have tried to propagate it in this way and failed to get a single sprig where the matured grass was cut and thickly scattered and plowed under.

"To propagate it the ground should be plowed, and a piece of the sod, about two inches square, planted or set out in checks five to ten feet apart. Five feet will make a fine mat of sod the first season and give fine fall grazing. Eight or ten feet may do so with reasonable rains. It will run almost as far as a watermelon vine, take root at any joint, and send up a heavy, fine, soft growth eighteen inches high and thick as the wool on a sheep's back on rich land, and grows well even on poor land. These vines or joints may be pulled or dropped on plowed ground in wet weather, and rubbed in a little with the foot, and will grow as well as the sod. I have successfully sodded a lot in this way after a rain.

"It has a great number of small roots (no large ones), which, in our alluvial soils, will go ten feet deep, and hence it is a vigorous and hardy growth, and will support *more stock per acre, by half* than any grass I ever saw, not excepting the Kentucky bluegrass where I was raised.

"Mr. Kennedy has in his ranch, near Corpus Christi, Texas, a ten-acre lot of Bermuda. When at his house, I asked him how he thought it would compare with their famous mesquite grass. He said that he honestly believed that ten-acre lot furnished as much grazing as any 100 acres of mesquite he ever saw.

"I certainly believe that one acre of Bermuda here is equal in every respect to two acres of Kentucky's best bluegrass, and that the same stock will gain as many pounds in any given time on Bermuda here as on bluegrass in Kentucky. I do not think it would thrive in your long, cold Northern winters, however. Here, if ungrazed through the summer, it dries into a good hay after frosts set in, say the last of November or December, the larger stems keeping green six to ten inches above the ground until February or March, and when thus treated it makes a fine winter pasture on which cattle will continue to fatten up to March. About this time the winter and





spring rains rot it out. On the 27th of March, 1875, in Washington county, Miss., I killed a three-year-old steer that had wintered with my cows on Bermuda alone, fifteen inches high, and never saw a finer, fatter three-year-old killed from bluegrass in Kentucky in September than this was. He had not had a blade of fodder, hay or corn, because I did not have it. I drove him and my milch cows to the fine cane in the woods for ten days, and they returned as soon as I did and kept fat on the Bermuda alone. I cut one and a half tons of hay per acre that season at the first cutting. Other parties have reported two and a half tons per acre at two cuttings.

"I have seen it keep green under an overflow five feet deep for ninety days. This season my yard, sixty by sixty-five yards square, has had an average of two horses and two calves on it since January. The Bermuda is now three to eight inches high. There are five buildings in the yard, covering 800 square yards, equal to one-sixth of an acre lost out of about four-fifths of an acre. The horses have had a little grain, yet I have had five or six horses on it sometimes for two or three days. For sheep pasture, when there are enough to keep it short, I have never seen its equal. Hogs, and indeed all stock, graze and fatten fast on it.

"Yet, with this source of wealth within our reach, forcing itself on us, for it is spreading gradually on our plantations, we are the poorest people that I know anything of. Three years ago our cattle brought, in New Orleans, \$65 per head, in February, and we can ship to New Orleans for \$2 50 per head in lots of thirty or forty.

"This country and climate (only six weeks of mild winter) would, in the hands of Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania stock men, be a real bonanza, yet our people know nothing but cotton, and do not care to learn anything but cotton. If, however, they did, they are without the means to stock their places when they can buy common cows and calves at \$10 to \$12 in the bulk. Our improved hill lands can be had at from \$5 to \$12 per acre, and improved river lands at \$12 to



\$40 per acre, while not one acre of these bottom lands, free from overflow, but would pay \$12 to \$15 per acre a year in Bermuda and cattle to eat it. Some places are much better adapted to stock raising than others, however, owing to freedom from overflow, stock water, and the ease with which they can be fenced.

"Stock can only get to the Mississippi river in a few places water, as, for instance, on a making front where there is a solid slope bank to the water's edge in summer.

"I could cite to four or five fine stock farms almost water-locked, and that could be bought cheap, and yet would advise a purchaser of limited means to form a connection with their owners for ten years, and stock the pastures with cattle for half the increase or profits. In such a place two or three men could attend to as many thousand cattle. If in this way moneyed men and some of our people could be brought together, it would be greatly to the interest of both. Five or six thousand dollars judiciously invested in this way would in ten years, with ordinary luck and good attention, yield over \$100,000 in dividends.

"Texas has done this well, and sold beeves at \$12 to \$15, and yet our Bermuda fields and climate are superior to those of Texas, on small scale, however.

"I have not in fifteen years fed any of my stock, winter or summer, when not at work; never lost a hoof for want of feed, and can show as fat cattle in March as Kentucky and Ohio can in September. We have a Southern grass that grows in the woods or fields, three feet high and keeps green as rye all winter. I brought the seed from the Brazos-river, Texas, and am propagating it. Also, a fine hay grass which yields from five to eight tons per acre on bottom lands in one season.

J. W. HUGHES.



## THE COUNTY'S WEALTH.

The regular rolls for 1879 have been filed by the Assessor, and show quite an advance in the taxable value of Johnson county. Besides these rolls there yet remains to be filed the supplemental and the unrendered rolls. These two rolls, last year, aggregated \$300,000, and it may be supposed they will be as large for 1879. The subjects of taxation are classified as follows :

Land resident owners .....	\$1,565,675
" non-resident owners.....	127,048
Town lots.....	197,076
Land certificates.....	97
Wheeled vehicles.....	746,715
Machinery, tools, &c.....	50,913
Manufactured articles.....	275
Horses and mules.....	290,742
Cattle.....	129,898
Jacks and jennetts.....	3,690
Sheep.....	2,782
Goats.....	137
Hogs.....	27,804
Goods, wares and merchandise.....	130,179
Money.....	44,242
Miscellaneous.....	334,764
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$2,970,058
Total State and county tax.....	\$32,632
Polls, 2463.	

Add to this the supplemental and unrendered rolls and the aggregate taxable values of the county amount to \$3,270,058. The increase over last year is \$310,668. For 1879, 483 more polls are enrolled than for the year before. The valuation of land has increased \$160,000. The value of machinery and tools has grown 25 per cent. There has been but about two per cent increase of horses and mules. Sheep have fallen off 33 per cent. and hogs about four per cent. The increase of goods, wares and merchandise is 30 per cent. over last year





Miscellaneous property has grown one-third. Altogether the year shows material advancement, notwithstanding the drought and general depreciation in all kinds of property.

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### CADDO GROVE.

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This busy little village is situated in the northern portion of Johnson county, on an eminence which overlooks the surrounding country for miles away. Located on both sides of the Cleburne and Fort Worth wagon highway, nine miles distant from the county seat, and about twenty miles from Fort Worth, and in the very center of a large area of thickly settled arable lands—nearly all in cultivation. It is not surprising that the trade of the place supports well the business houses in operation at the present time. The village is bounded on the north by the open prairie; on the east by the cross-timbers; on the south by the cross-timbers, and on the west by the prairie. The timber lands like all of the same character in Johnson county, are very productive of a seasonable year, and stand drought remarkably well, which is largely due to the clayey deposits beneath the surface. Deep tillage any year will result in a satisfactory yield, and like other portions of the cross-timber lands in this county, they are unsurpassed for fruits and vegetables. The prairie lands are well adapted to the growth of the cereals, such as corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley; and they produce cotton also satisfactory, though, they are not equal to the black waxy prairie lands. Here the soil is of the black sandy variety, and in places the soil changes its color, and is light and sandy, and at times waxy. In the valleys the soil is as rich as any in the county, and its productiveness unquestioned, while, on the rolling prairie at no place is the limestone rock far removed from the surface, and on the "breaks" the rock crops out in full view. At



this time (Nov. 1st, 1879,) the water privileges of the village of Caddo are uncomfortably circumscribed by the prevailing unprecedented drought, but never has this been the case before within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant"—and he has known the locality since the year 1853. There are a few cisterns in Caddo that still hold out and afford relief to the thirsty—but, should the dry spell last a month longer, which it is not reasonable to suppose it will, at this time of the year, the denizens of the village will be forced to go to Rock creek—two miles away on the west for their nearest water. The latter stream is a bold one, and never has been known to exhaust itself. Nolands river takes its serpentine course through the prairies, in front of Caddo about four miles westward. This river furnishes water the year round for both man and beast. Here, as elsewhere in the densely populated portions of the county, the Texas cow-boy mourns the loss of his occupation, for, by reason of the county being almost fenced for farming purposes, large herds of cattle no longer prevail, and the farmer preferring a better quality or grade of cattle to large herds of the common stock, which pursuit is now impracticable, he has very generally a few "blooded" cattle of the Durham stock, which he can afford to "keep up," so he tells the writer.

The Caddo Grove Seminary, a flourishing school for boys and girls, is situated on the brow of the hills in the north end of the town of Caddo, and is completely enveloped by umbrageous oak trees—a most delightful spot, high, dry and airy—beyond the reach of miasma or malaria, and of a consequence is very healthfully located. This institution is entitled to be called a high school as well as primary school, and its reputation under the control and direction of Prof. Sanders is fast becoming enviable. The Seminary building is a large frame structure with accommodations for quite a large number of students. The upper story of the building is used by the Free Masons, a Lodge of whom has been organized for many years.





Caddo derives its name from a noted mountain which stands east of the village, about one-half mile distant, and which is named Caddo Peak, and the latter derives its name from the Caddo tribes of Indians that aforetime inhabited these hills and dales.

In sight of Caddo there is a first rate flouring and grist mill, owned by Judge J. R. McKensie, the oldest resident and pioneer of this portion of Johnson county. The mill and its proprietor are both worthy subjects of mention. The one is as indispensable as the other, and the loss of either would be a public calamity. The Judge is a very plain unassuming gentleman, of the "old school," high-toned in all that he does or says, yet conservative in a remarkable degree—generous to a fault, and a leader in all movements of a material character, public spirited and very enterprising.

Prominent among the leading business men of Caddo, the writer found an old army acquaintance in the person of Mr. H. P. Goodloe. Our Harper, as the boys of the gallant old 12th Texas Dragoons, Col. W. H. Parsons' Regiment—used to call Mr. Goodloe, was an exceedingly active and sprightly soldier. It was these characteristics and qualities that commended him to the favorable consideration of Col. Parsons, and when the Col. was invested with the command of a brigade, Our Harper was made a member of the brigade staff. As orderly, courier, and as *aid de camp*, Harper proved himself equal to all emergencies; fearless in the discharge of every duty to which he was assigned, and discharging the same with noticeable and commendable alacrity. Harper was proud in his person—his pride at times bordering on vanity—but never more so than when he had "by hook or crook" obtained the possession of some flashing article with which to deck out, and as he thought, to ornament his comely person. He was a good judge of a horse, and he never rode any other. During the war, he had one or more horses killed under him; and when Harper was mounted and spurred *cap-a-pie*; sashed, sabred and feathered—he always wore a feather or feathers in



his slouched hat—he became at once a bright, particular star, of no mean military magnitude, and the observed of all. Harper was known by all in the old brigade, and none will dispute his claims to this notice. If he was at times given to vanity, it was excusable in him, for he came by it innocently, in fact, by absorption or friction, being always near to the person of Col. Parsons, who was as vain as a peacock, though as brave and dashing as Richard the Lion hearted. Harper, long may you wave!

On the morning of the 4th of November, 1879, the writer was invited by Judge McKenzie to accept of a seat in his buggy, when he would drive me around and over the surrounding country, giving me as we sped along the benefit of all his observations and experience in this region for the past twenty-six years.

Gathing's Point, south-west of Caddo Grove, and about one mile distant, is the identical spot on which the first house was erected in this section. The house was a very rude structure, and must have been a very frail one, for it has long since passed into decay and ruin.

Hibbard's Point, another noted locality, lies north of Gathing's Point, about five miles, and was the first place in this portion of Johnson county where merchandise was sold. Hibbard was a Frenchman, and had the reputation of being a very active and enterprising man. The Frenchman, like his pioneer store house and business, have all faded from view, but the point remains to guide the traveler on his weary way. Both the above points are points of timber that extend out into the prairie and east of it. From point to point the intervening timber is crescent shaped, which has given rise to the name it bears among the citizens. They call it the Half-Moon prairie. Between the two points there is a large area of rich, waxy land, all in cultivation, equal to any in Texas, and overlooking this rural crescent Caddo Peak rises grandly up in the forest background. Standing on Gathing's Point, which like Hibbard's, is elevated above the level of the prairie





round, the eye can take in a million of acres of land which are in cultivation, and other millions of acres that only await the coming of the immigrant. This section of the county has the very best natural drainage through its rivers and creeks that flow alike into the Brazos and Trinity rivers.

At the base of Caddo Peak, on the south side, heads Buffalo and Village Creeks. The former meandering southward runs through the city of Cleburne, intersecting the Noland's river only a few miles below. All along the entire length of this stream the settlements extend without interruption, and unimproved lands are becoming scarce.

Village Creek courses from the Peak in a northeast direction, boxing the compass in its winding way through woodland and prairie, to its confluence with the Trinity river. This noted stream, its entire length, is settled upon, and farms greet the eye for miles away in the distance. Our view of it was taken from the top of Caddo Peak. In company with Judge McKenzie the writer ascended to the very apex of the Peak, which is generally estimated to be 350 feet above the level of the surrounding country. Looking north from this elevation, the "Blue Knobs," beyond Fort Worth, are plainly visible to the naked eye, a distance of 29 miles. All of our observations were made without the aid of glasses of any sort. In the far northeast, and east, the range of hills called Cedar Mountains can be seen very distinctly. These lie in Ellis and Dallas counties, at least 30 miles distant from our standpoint. Looking directly northeast, a post oak grove near Cedar Springs, in Dallas county, can be outlined and this object is at least fifty miles off. Turning towards the south a high timber ridge obscures Cleburne from the view, but objects far beyond Cleburne, distant thirty miles, may be plainly observed, and again turning the eye in the direction of the setting sun we have Comanche Peak plainly in our sight. This, the highest of all the noted spots, is situated in Hood county, and is thirty miles away from Caddo Peak. And, looking southwest the Duffau Mountains, in Bosque county, meet the view





at a distance of forty miles. Again, casting the eye into the northwest, you behold the Clear Fork and West Fork of the Trinity river clearly defined by the timber that grows upon their banks; indeed the range of lands beyond Weatherford, distant 30 to 35 miles, may be seen without straining the eyes. A sweeping survey of the entire surroundings from the top of Caddo Peak present at one and the same time one of the grandest sights in nature. In rapid succession pass in review rich prairies, motts of timber, points of timber, creeks, rivers, knobs, mounds, peaks and farm houses innumerable, and from this grand stand, in the very centre of a country plainly visible to the naked eye, for thirty miles around, the Red Men of Texas in the olden time used to make their observations for both amicable and unfriendly purposes.

Caddo Peak at its base is about three-fourths of a mile through, and rises abruptly to a very giddy altitude. The Peak is in the shape of a cone with the acute point of the cone flattened. The top of the Peak looks like a large centre table and the area is about 100 feet in diameter. Brown sandstone was the material used by old Dame Nature in constructing this huge pile, and the stone closely resembles the same article found in the Northern and Eastern States. There is abundant evidence of the fact that the Peak has been visited by persons away back in the dim past, and that they were mostly of American origin. Many names of visitors we found engraved on the rocks that were yet legible, among them the following:

"Mr. F. R., Dec. 22d, '1836"

F. Campbell,

Mat Phillips,

W. A. Pope,

O. Dennis,

E. Maxey,

J. J. Job,

J. B. Halbert,

C. Williams, 1816.

And many others legible, as well as hundreds that we could not read because of the inroads that old Father Time and the weather had made upon them. Our party found a piece of



comparatively soft sandstone which appeared to have been recently broken off of a large boulder, and which, upon examination, we found to contain small shells which to us wore the look of shells of ocean. The growth on the sides of the Peak, which reach quite to the height of the same, comprise post oak, black jack, sumac, plum, hackberry, blackberry, bamboo and some other smaller growths that our party were unacquainted with, and about half way down the sides of the Peak there are steps that circle the mountain sides which are 20 feet wide, and presents somewhat the appearance of an amphitheatre, and may-be, perhaps, at some time there were shows and grand exhibitions afforded the children of the forest and prairie out here, and may-be old Mr. Montezuma was lessee and manager. Who knows?

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### SCHOOL LANDS.

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We have had occasion elsewhere in this publication to refer to the fact that Johnson county has three natural divisions, each of which has its distinct topographical features. The east subdivision is entirely composed of black, waxy prairie land, with scarcely any timber upon it, and quite all of which, (some two hundred and forty square miles in extent), is under fence, improved and in a splendid state of cultivation. The middle subdivision is composed entirely of timber lands, called "the cross-timbers," which are of black, sandy soil, and which are largely in cultivation, and are unsurpassed for the growth of fruits, vegetables, etc. The west subdivision, which is largely made up of black prairie, the soil being very rich and unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere, in the yield annually of the cereal crops, such, especially, as wheat, rye, oats and corn, and but few lands anywhere are better adapted to cotton. The school lands belonging to Johnson county and to Jackson county are located in this portion of Johnson and lie west of





Noland's river. These are in large bodies and comprise an area of eight leagues, or 35,424 acres of land, and are among the richest in this section of Texas. The school lands have been on the market, for sale for several years past, and a considerable amount of it has been sold to actual settlers who are very generally in good, easy and comfortable circumstances, while the west subdivision of the county is not so populous, or popular, it is not because the land is not A 1, but it comes from the fact that the other divisions of the county got the start of this, in the early settlement of the county, and has maintained the lead until the present time, but the school lands are beginning again to attract attention, and in a few years they two will be in the hands, altogether, of thrifty farmers. Some portions of this part of Johnson county present many advantages for sheep raising. That portion of it along the breaks of the Brazos river, and in the extreme northwest there is quite a large area that is well adapted for purposes of sheep husbandry. An abundance of nutritious short grass and plenty of running water are among the advantages offered to this sort of industry.

Within the settled and organized counties of the State there are about 12,800,000 acres of common school lands, 219,000 acres of university, and 407,615 acres of asylum land. These are for sale on ten years' time; the university and asylum lands to actual settlers in tracts of 80 to 160 acres, at a minimum price of \$1 50 per acre; the common school lands in tracts of 160 to three sections, or 1,920 acres, at a minimum price of \$1 per acre. These lands are among the finest in the State, and are to be found in almost every organized county.

The following communication, from Judge J. R. McKinsey, furnishes a correct description of the lands in the west subdivision of Johnson county. As will be seen, the Judge has resided in this portion of the county about a quarter of a century, and, therefore, he is well acquainted with the capabilities of the soils, and whatever he says, on this or any other subject, can be relied on. Judge McKinsey is a very



enterprising man, and to him, and others whose names appear in this work, very much of the prosperity of Johnson county is largely due :

CADDO GROVE, JOHNSON COUNTY, TEX., }  
October 23, 1879. }

Hon. A. J. Byrd, Cleburne, Texas:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 10th inst., which was handed me by the Hon. J. W. Brown, attorney at law, Cleburne, Texas, I have carefully read and considered. Without repeating your interrogatories, I will proceed at once to answer them. I am a native of the State of Indiana. According to my parents' family record I was born on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1819, in Vigo county in said State, seven miles below Terre Haute, on the Wabash river, at a small place or village called Battle Row, near Fort Harrison.

My father, Mordecai McKinsey, and my mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Reagan, daughter of Reason Reagan, were natives of South Carolina, Newberry District. They moved from there first to the State of Ohio, and from there to the State of Indiana, in the year 1818. My parents being extremely poor, and the country in which they resided being sparsely settled, my education was limited.

My schooling and training were of the old field school order, or fashion—attending a part of three months in twelve—and that in the cold winter time. I never attended any school longer than six months at any one period. My parents were of the Quaker persuasion—talked “Thee and Thine.” I never studied any of the many professions, save the tillage of the earth. At one time I was solicited to read medicine. Read six months, perhaps, and then abandoned the undertaking. I came to Texas in the year 1853; got off the boat at Jefferson, Texas, on the first day of April, 1853. Came to Dallas, and settled in Dallas county on Ten Mile Creek. Remained there eighteen months; sold out and settled in this (Johnson county) in the fall of 1854, where I have resided ever since.





## CADDO GROVE.

Caddo Grove is a small but sprightly village situated at the upper edge of the lower cross-timbers one-half mile west of Caddo Peak, nine miles north of Cleburne and twenty miles south of Fort Worth, on the great thoroughfare that leads from Fort Worth to Cleburne and Waco, and on to Austin. My recollection is that lots were laid off and the first business house erected in the early part of the year 1869. Major E. M. Heath was the proprietor. Caddo Grove has not improved with the same rapidity as some other villages have done in our county, but as to healthful location and commanding view of the beautiful country which spreads out to the view of the beholder in almost every direction, cannot, in my humble judgment, be easily surpassed. Looking to the west, southwest, north and northwest, you behold the beautiful, rich and undulating prairie encircled in beautiful fields, bedecked with nice and comfortable residences, all denoting thrift and energy by those who occupy the same. A few hundred paces to the north stands the seminary, where the village children, with the children of its vicinity, meet to have their young minds instructed in the knowledge of the sciences. To the east a few hundred yards rears Caddo Peak. The grand, magnificent and natural monument that has stood, perhaps, for ages, and has been a beacen or guide to the Red Man of the forest and to the wayward traveler, as they passed and repassed through this lovely and delightful country.

Nature seems to have tried to out-do herself when presenting so many and such a variety of objects together to be viewed and looked upon with one sleeping glance of the eye—ascend this stately and natural pyramid and with one turning around of the body, you can, perhaps, take in a greater survey or expanse of country than you can at any other point in North America.

The district of Caddo Grove has in it almost all the different varities of soil—I will mention, 1st: What might be





termed the yellow sandy soil, best adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, and all garden vegetables. 2nd. The black sandy soil, which cannot well be surpassed in the production of all grains, provided the same is kept well stirred to keep it from baking or running together until the crop is matured. 3rd. The gray, or dog tick sticky soil, which in production, produces far beyond all calculation or expectation. 4th. The black sticky, limy, oily soil, is thought by most of the farmers to excel all other soils in the production of corn and cotton. 5th. The red clay, sandy soil, which is thought by many to excel all other soils in the production of all grains and garden vegetables.

As to the production and yield of these different soils—I consider a fair test has never been made, for the reason that farming in this part of Texas is yet in its infancy. To make good this statement, I will invite you to accompany the farmer, or plowman into his field and examine his work. He will perhaps try to make you believe he is plowing up the ground to the depth of six or eight inches, when, in reality, he is not plowing deeper than from two to four inches upon an average. Then, please extend your examinations still further—look at the bottom of the furrows as he plows—by probing or digging down, you will find the ground is almost as solid and as firm as if you had taken a pestle and carefully packed it.

With such plowing as the land gets here—the people of the States would not make a support—until the farmers adopt the plan of subsoiling their lands, they need not expect rich and bountiful returns. I feel very confident that Texas soils will stand drougths better and longer than any section of country that I have ever been in.

As you have been out at Caddo Grove, and have mingled with, and conversed with some of the citizens, getting and culling such information upon almost all the points you desired, I deem it unnecessary to further advise you in the premises.

Very Respectfully,

J. R. MCKINSEY.



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MARY'S TOWN.

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This little village, a very paragon of loveliness, was first christened Maryville, and afterwards changed, because it was found by consulting the map of Texas, that that beautiful name had already been appropriated by some other community of good taste and piety. The Mary part of the compound word, however, was retained in its present combination at the instance of a good and lovely husband, Thos. W. Hollingsworth. Mrs. H's maiden name was Mary, and her husband wanted the loveliness of the village associated and blended with the name of his good wife. This fact is a trifle sentimental, and will not be dwelt upon by the soberminded and sententious husband as he reads it, but, nevertheless, all loving females will dwell upon it and appreciate it—and may, perhaps, twit their old sticks of husbands with a lack of that sort of affection.

Mr. Hollingsworth, the owner of the land hereabout, did not plan and lay off the village, but he erected a flouring and grist mill here, and the village simply grew to it. The mill was thrown open to the public for patronage, in October, 1869, and consequently, Mary's Town is now ten years old. There is a good church building here belonging to the Methodist denomination, who have a membership of 130. Also, a Sabbath school well organized, and is kept going each Sabbath throughout the year. Parson Wilshire says it never goes into winter quarters. The Cumberland Presbyterians, also have an organization here, and hold church services regularly. Mary's Town has a good male and female school, which is appreciated and well patronized by the people generally. Parson Wilshire told the writer that much interest was felt here in the cause of education.

There are two stores which generally keep good stocks of merchandise suited to the wants of the country, one of which is the firm of Witherspoon & Billingsley, and an-





other is the property of W. E. Miller. Messrs. Stephenson & Miller have a drug store, and the other buildings in the village are dwelling houses. Population about 100. Mary's Town has always borne a good reputation which is due to the peaceable character of its population and the orderly people who visit the place on business. Feuds, broils and murders are unknown here, and thefts are unfrequent.

The village is situated in the midst of a densely timbered tract of land, from which either east or west the prairie is at least five miles distant. Rev. J. S. Willshire, is perhaps the oldest settler in this part of Johnson county, he having opened a farm here in 1853, on which he has since resided, and cultivated his farm. The reverend gentleman is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a regularly ordained minister of the gospel. Has raised a family of seven children here—all stout and healthy men and women—and his experience is that the healthfulness of the country cannot successfully be questioned. Water is abundant and is easily obtained by digging for it, and it is slightly impregnated with sulphate of iron. Strangers make wry faces while drinking it, but ye old settler says it is bully for both man and beast. The black sandy lands here are easily cultivated and yield remarkably well—say of an average seasonable year, corn turns out 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, and cotton, from a half to three-fourths of a bale per acre. This year, the worst for farming ever known, Mr. T. E. Willshire made 25 bushels to the acre, and he has gathered about one-fourth of a bale of cotton from an acre. Young Willshire says he has made this year a better crop than has any of his neighbors, and that he can only account for it in the fact that he always plows deeper than anyone else, and that he *works* his crops from the start and *works* it late.

Fruit and vegetables do exceedingly well here and failures of these crops are seldom recorded. Indications on the surface of the existence of iron are met with frequently throughout this region; also potters' clay is abundant and measures a



depth of from three to five feet. Why would not this cross-timber country, with its immense underlay of clay, afford a fine field for potters to work in?

On the road from Mary's Town, the writer met up with Mr. John Squyres, an old Texan, who came to Texas before the days of the Republic, in 1831. He lived in Nacogdoches county. His farm is five and a half miles from Cleburne, and in the cross-timbers. Mr. Squyres says this is the best farming land, take it one year with another, he ever saw. He prefers it to any country for all sorts of farming work. He raises stock and grain principally, believing it to be the best pursuit, and has but little to do with cotton. Forty bushels of wheat to the acre, he says, he has harvested here in the timber, and he has gathered as low as 15 bushels to the acre. He has frequently gathered 50 bushels of corn to the acre from acres on his farm—this year, without season, in fact, without rain, he has made 20 bushels to the acre. He has gathered as high as 400 bushels of sweet potatoes from an acre of ground, and he says the average yield per year would be about 250 bushels of potatoes. Mr. S. has an orchard comprising apples and peaches principally, which he says seldom fails to bring him a good crop. His well affords an abundance of good *free* stone water, and is only 10½ feet deep. His farm consists of 200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and he has good farm houses for every purpose, with good improvements, and *it is not for sale.*

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### PLEASANT POINT.

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This little town is situated on the "ragged edge" of the black, waxy prairie region, that lies east of the cross timbers, about sixteen miles north-east of Cleburne. The village was founded in 1875 by Mr. Russel, when a store house and mill was erected, and each began to thrive at once, because the ne-





cessities of the surrounding country, which was fast filling up with farms demanded accommodations nearer to home. Next a post route and a post office each were established, and since, many dwellings have been erected and occupied. At present, A. J. Brown is the leading merchant of the place. Mr. B. succeeded to the business of Messrs. Russell & Ballard, who were the pioneer merchants of the village. Dr. Wilkes has a drug store here, and R. N. Voss is engaged in the family grocery business. A beer saloon is the venture of Sam Benson. If Benson is not doing a good business, it is because he is too liberal. The number of empty bottles lying around loose about his premises would indicate a thrifty business of some sort. Two blacksmith shops do the business of the country in that line. A steam mill grinds wheat and corn for the neighborhood. The mill has, besides, facilities for ginning cotton, with two gin stands, and three burr ones, and taken altogether makes much busy life for the little town. In the south end there is a large church building owned by the Baptists, but it is free to all denominations, except the Haynes holiness lay-out. The church building is also used for school purposes. The town is supplied with good wholesome water, which is obtainable anywhere by digging for it. Surrounding Pleasant Point on three sides, north east and south, the land is the same in quality, that is to say, it is a black, waxy loam, unsurpassed in richness of soil by any other lands, no matter where situated. These lands have a breadth of eight to ten miles, reaching from the cross-timbers on the west to the Ellis county line on the east. And in length they extend from the north boundary line of Johnson to the south boundary line between Johnson and Hill counties. This immense area contains about two hundred and forty square miles. And excepting a very small proportion of the whole space, it is covered with improvements, comprising farms and pastures, the former largely predominating. The yield of cotton from these rich lands is better and larger to the acre than anywhere else, excepting in the Brazos and old Caney bottom alluvial





lands. Any seasonable year these black waxy lands will produce, with ordinary tillage three-fourths, to one bale of cotton to the acre. And this year (1879), which has proven to be unprecedently the dryest within the memory of the oldest settlers, these lands are yielding an average of half a bale to the acre. These lands are well watered naturally, and through artificial means any quantity of stock water may be had—we refer to tanks or artificial lakes. The well water is slightly impregnated with mineral of some sort, but it is neither unpalatable nor unwholesome. Cereal crops do well on these lands also. Wheat, rye, oats, barley and corn have been produced here in equal quantity per acre to the very best lands in Illinois and Iowa. Fruits and vegetables also thrive here, but these lands are not so well adapted to fruit and truck raising as the lands lying near Pleasant Point in the cross-timbers. These prairie lands are high and rolling, and therefore have good natural drainage. Standing in front of Pleasant Point, on the edge of the timber break, and looking eastward, the landscape presented to the view is highly picturesque and beautiful, with a back ground of cedar mountains lying far away in Ellis county. Viewing the prairie and its net work of farms, the scene is truly charming, and the writer was not surprised at the name chosen for the little town—Pleasant Point. About one mile west of the village resides Mr. Tom V. Smith, a very intelligent and enterprising farmer. A glance over Mr. Smith's farm, farm houses, fences, &c. was quite enough to determine the character of its owner. Everything appeared orderly and systematized. Bales of cotton piled around, and stacks of grain and hay standing here and there, with fat horses and hogs in lots and pens said too plainly that "he who would prosper and thrive, must himself both lead and drive." Mr. Tom Smith removed from Calhoun county to Texas in 1850, and he has been domiciled on his present farm for the past nineteen years.

Of a seasonable year, which means when there is not an extended drought prevailing, Mr. S. says he averages 40



bushels of corn to the acre. This year he has gathered 25 bushels from the acre planted, without rain since the 5th of May, in other words, without rain when it would have benefited his crop. His wheat crops have ranged from 10 to 35 bushels per acre since he has farmed here. And his cotton crops through the past nineteen years have averaged at least two-thirds of a bale per acre. In 1877, Mr. Smith says he harvested 110 bushels of oats to the acre. His health and his family's health has been very good since he has lived in this part of Johnson county, and says his experience has been entirely satisfactory.

Near to Pleasant Point, in the prairie, there is but very little unimproved land for sale, but in the timber on the west of the town there may be had any quantity desired. The timber lands are valued at three to five dollars per acre.

Pleasant Point has a population of 100, and is certainly a very pleasant point to live at or near.

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## FRUIT GROWING.

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The following essay was read before Marysville Grange, by Amanda M. Smith, Flora of the Grange, on the 16th of June, 1876.

“Fruit growing in this region has increased to a considerable extent, in the last few years. Of the fruits grown here, the peach has become the most important, it being easily raised, and coming sooner into bearing. Thousands of acres are now devoted to peach orchards, where, but a few years ago, none were known. When we first came to this western country, the people thought that no kind of fruit could be grown here, but the mustang grape. They didn't think that Irish potatoes ever could be raised here in these “cross-timbers.” There were then but few peach trees to be seen, and, as for apples and pears, they were not so much as named among us.





“Those who have experimented in the business, have come to the conclusion that almost any kind of fruit can be grown here, with proper attention and cultivation, and it takes men of considerable means and experience, to give it that attention it should have. Men who have experimented a great deal in fruit growing, say that in planting a nursery, the seed of the natural, unbudded fruit only, should be used, (which is a fact not generally known,) as it is more vigorous, more hardy, and more certain to germinate.

“A gentleman from California, (which is a great fruit growing State,) said that if there were no more attention paid to fruit raising there, than there is in this country, there would be none raised. Delaware is said to be the most productive peach growing region in the world. Some planters there have peach orchards of 600 acres. In all of the states south of Delaware, the peach is said to flourish with the greatest luxuriance. Considerable attention is now being paid to the growing of apples. Some of the finest apples I ever saw, were raised in Johnson county. If the people here would give the attention to fruit growing, that they do in the above named states, we would have all the fine fruit that heart could wish.”

More than three years have elapsed since Miss Smith read the above essay, before the Grange, and all her conclusions as to the successful growing of fruits and vegetables have been verified by actual results in Johnson county.

#### MARTIN D. HINES' NURSERY

Is situated about two miles north of Cleburne, on the Fort Worth road. The nursery now comprises in area about ten acres, which area is being enlarged annually, and the farm connected with the above is 65 acres in extent. Of bearing fruit trees, Mr. Hines now has in thrifty condition about 700, and 2,000 bearing grape vines. Of apples, he has the following varieties: New York Pippin, or Ben Davis, which ripen in August; Red and yellow June apple; Early Harvest; Summer Queen. The Buckingham ripens about 1st September, and grows very large. These have been sold in the streets



of Cleburne, when apples were not at all scarce, as high as ten cents each. All of the above appear to be especially adapted to this climate and soil; at least, they have not failed any year since Mr. Hines has been engaged in the growing of fruits.

Peaches—The Amsden ripens about the 1st of June, is a large red peach, a prolific bearer, and is of a hardy nature, capable of standing much handling, and therefore suitable for long voyages by sea or rail. The Tillotson ripens 10th of June, and is regarded as a most excellent variety; also, as it attains good size and is juicy and delicately flavored, these stand long pulls by rail. The writer can fully attest the fact, for he has shipped them in car loads from Waco to Chicago, and knows whereof he speaks. Hale's early peach, another most excellent variety, ripens about the 22nd of June. These are a very delicate peach, and will not bear much handling—fine, flavored and juicy. Crawford's early peach grows to good size, and will bear transportation long distances. These are of a beautiful yellow color, slightly tinted with scarlet on one side, and are a delicious variety for any purpose. The China Cling, or "Chinese Cling," as they are commonly known in Texas, attains the largest size of any known variety, often weighing as much as 15 to 17 ounces each. In this climate, these peaches grow larger than anywhere else on the continent. The writer has in the past ten years experimented in the shipment and sale of Texas early fruits in northern markets, and he has instituted comparison between the China Cling of Texas, and the same variety from California, and from Mississippi and Delaware. The Texan Cling would pull down the balances at from 12 to 17 ounces, while the peaches from the other states mentioned, would do their best at 8 ounces. These peaches are full of juice, and are, perhaps, more so than any other, and are excellent for any purpose. The trees on which they grow are the strongest and largest growth of any other, nature having invested them with strong bodies and large tough limbs to bear up the immense strain upon





them when the peach is in a ripening state. Mr. Hines has also quite a number of other choice varieties that ripen in July and August, and some even as late as September. Mr. Hines has a number of strong healthy pear trees, which he says do well. It is his opinion that this fruit tree will do well in Johnson county. The Quince and Apricot, also have proven good bearers in Mr. H's orchards. Also, plums of every variety do well here—including the Lombard prune plum, and the German prune.

Mr. Hines was raised to understand farming practically, and it is not at all surprising to find that he has made farming repay him well for his labor. His dwelling house has a good cellar underneath it, (which every farmer should have) in which he keep fruits and vegetables the year round, and in which he does all his work when the canning season comes round. On a recent visit to his nursery, the writer went into this cellar, and there saw long rows of shelving, all filled with canned fruits and vegetables. He sells large quantities of canned peaches and grapes to merchants and citizens of Cleburne. Everything about Mr. Hines' home wears the appearance of thrift and comfort. His barns are well filled, his horses and cows sleek and fat, and his *table d'hote*, of course, always fit for a prince to sit down to. Of wheat, Mr. H. has garnered from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre each year. Corn, about 35 bushels to the acre. Oats, about 50 bushels to the acre. He also raises barley, rye, millett and Alfalfa grass. He believes the latter grass the very best thing in the way of grasses for hay.

On this model farm I saw a three year old bull, (the property of Mr. H.,) sired by old imported Peabody, a thoroughbred durham. This animal was purchased on his arrival from Missouri, when a calf, has passed all dangers of climate, which proves that blooded stock can be made to do as well here as elsewhere.

Mr. Richard Beasley, living seven miles from Cleburne, on the Alvarado road is another fruit grower in Johnson county,





who has been eminently successful. He has also been very successful in raising vegetables for the Cleburne market. It was only last week (October 30) that Mr. Beasley was in town with a wagon laden with apples, peaches, potatoes, peas, tomatoes, turnips, cabbages and other greens, all the product of his own farm.

His orchard and truck patches are situated in the cross-timbers, where the land is invariably sandy. A sort of black, sandy soil is the sort cultivated by Mr. Beasley. When this cross-timbered land is plowed deep, the plow reaches the clay below, and where, and whenever this sort of tillage is indulged in the farmer always succeeds in making a good crop. Unfortunately, deep plowing is the exception and not the rule.

Mr. Jacob Job has been very successful also in fruit growing and especially with apples. He lives about 12 miles northwest of Cleburne, in the edge of the cross-timbers, and he cultivates sandy land. He is principally engaged in horticultural pursuits. About eight years ago Mr. Job raised his first crop of apples, and since has raised good crops annually. With the following varieties he has had the best success so far: May and June apples; Summer Queen; New York Pippin; Ben Davis; also with the Kentucky Red, one of the very best varieties of apples for any purpose, and as an eating apple it stands almost without a rival. Mr. Job has also early and late varieties of several kinds, among the latter the Limber Twig, a hardy variety and a good keeper.

Mr. Job has also many varieties of grapes that do well, and plums and peach trees covering acres of ground. He has a very remarkable peach tree which is without a name. The fruit borne by this tree is of such a deep scarlet color, and when seen hanging on the tree it looks as though it was black. And indeed, it is so-called in the fruiting season by all who have ever seen the fruit it bears. The peaches grow quite large, and underneath their skins the fruit is of a beautiful yellow color—juicy and exceptionally delicate in its flavor.

As to the origin of this peculiar peach tree, Mr. Job cannot



impart any information. He supposes it came to him from some of the several nurseries in the old States, which he has in past years patronized.

Mr. Campbell, near Alvarado, is another nursery operator, who has also been successful.

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## BARNESVILLE.

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This is a very recent addition to the list of towns in Johnson county. In fact, it has but just the other day sprung into existence and into notice, and, like most of its contemporaries, from sheer force of necessity. The large settlements around it for miles required a nearer and central point at which to trade, and to resort to for their many wants and necessities. Barnesville derives its name from the Barnes family, who were the first to settle on what is known as the Barnes league of land. But it was named more particularly in honor of the late John Barnes. The town site is located on and near the west boundary line of the Galen Hodge survey of land, and within a quarter of a mile of the north fork of Chambers Creek, which tributary of the Trinity river is ordinarily a running stream of good, wholesome water, but now, like many others in Texas, it, too, has succumbed to the severity of continued drought. The village nestles closely to the woodlands that mark both banks of Chambers Creek, and loses nothing in comparison with other villages and towns in Johnson county, so far as the picturesque and beautiful are concerned. The grounds for the town site were originally the property of Mrs. P. E. Barnes, widow of the late John, or Jack Barnes, as he was more generally and familiarly known, and she yet owns the bulk of the town lots. Mrs. B. is a very intelligent, sprightly and enterprising lady, and she says Barnesville shall become in all respects worthy of its name. To that end she will look and act with all the pluck and enterprise of her nature. And it may as





well be stated, that Dame Nature has lavished upon the good lady a very fair share of her gifts. There is no good reason why Barnesville should not grow into a place of local importance under her fostering care, surrounded as it is by dense and innumerable farms, to say nothing of the necessities that ushered it into existence.

At present, the village can boast only one store where general merchandise is handled; and a drug store, which the druggist in charge says could almost be dispensed with in consequence of the distressingly (to him) healthful condition of the country. There has been located and established in Barnesville recently, an "Agricultural Warehouse," where, in the future, farmers may have their wants in that line supplied.

This enterprise is the work of Mr. James Shropshire, an old Texan and well-to-do farmer living near the village. Other improvements are progressing and ere another crop is made and harvested Barnesville will show up larger, with the aid of its natural advantages. The place is situated immediately on the Waxahachie and Cleburne stage road, giving the people good postal facilities and mails three times per week each way. One church and school building answer at present to all demands in those lines, and both are in a flourishing condition.

The character of the land near Barnesville is first-class for all farming purposes. They are mostly of the black sandy loam variety, and easily cultivated. This land is always mellow after once being thoroughly broken, and they never "bake" under the influence of either the sun or wind. Cotton yields on these lands as well as elsewhere in the county of Johnson, so does corn, wheat, oats, fruit and vegetables. Fine or blooded stock thrive well in this section. Mr. David Shropshire has a three year old colt which he raised, and which the writer examined critically—and he does not hesitate to pronounce this one equal to the productions of the celebrated "blue grass" region of Kentucky. The farmers in this section are generally supplied with stock hogs, of the Berkshire and Poland-China breed. All over this country—and



it is large—there is great abundance of “hog and hominy” for all home purposes, with a large surplus for the general market at a distance.

The reader will pardon the writer for making special mention of three splendid gentlemen—brothers—who live on their comfortable farms near Barnesville—he refers to James, David and John Shropshire. With these “boys” the writer served during the late war, under command of Col. W. H. Parsons—and during that never-to-be-forgotten period, he never met men whom he learned by intimate acquaintance to esteem more. James and David Shropshire were for a long time *attaches* of the commissary department, in which duty—as purchasing agents—they rendered their services simply invaluable. It was a very common remark, in other commands, that Parsons’ brigade were better fed than any other troops, and it was too true—for all should have fared well; and it was due to such inefatigable workers as were the Shropshire boys.

John Shropshire was the youngest of the brothers, and a better soldier was not in Parsons’ brigade. At the terrible slaughter of Parsons’ men at yellow bayou, in Louisiana, John Shropshire fell, and it was thought, by all, for a long time, that he was among the dead on that fatal field, and he was mourned as such, though his body could nowhere be found on the battlefield. Years elapsed, and with the lapse of time the missing boy was heard from. He was alone and away off in Illinois, where he had been taken, wounded, from Yellow bayou, by the federal soldiery. While he lay wounded, and a prisoner in the federal stockade, or camp, he made the acquaintance of a young Illinois soldier, which acquaintance ripened into intimate relation; the young federal sympathised with the rebel’s situation and condition, and he determined, if possible, to effect the escape of the rebel Shropshire, and this he accomplished in a very adroit manner, taking the reb to his father’s house. Of course the wounded reb was cared for, because the parents of his deliverer were into the





plot for his deliverance, and because, secondly, the old man had a beautiful daughter, whose gentle hands found their way to the "poor boy's" brow, occasionally. And later after, for the Illinois girl soon became smitten with the wounded rebel, and the latter reciprocating her affection—they were made "two souls with but a single thought—two hearts that beat as one." A few years ago John Shropshire returned to Texas with his Yankee wife, and settled where he now lives, near Barnesville.

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### CLEBURNE AS IT IS TO-DAY.

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Elsewhere in this publication frequent mention has been made, necessarily, of Cleburne, from its foundation by Col.'s B. J. Chambers and Wm. F. Henderson, who owned the land when the town was laid off into blocks and lots, in 1867, up to the present time. Before the town site was honored with its present historic name, the locality was known as Camp Henderson, and the first person to settle in the town was our esteemed fellow-citizen, N. H. Cook, Esq., Treasurer of Johnson county. This gentleman is a native of Tennessee, from whence he removed to Texas, settling in Johnson county, near this city, in the month of June, 1866. He was the pioneer merchant, having been the first to establish in the then "town without houses," a mercantile business.

From Mr. Cook, we learn that the county seat was located at Camp Henderson (Cleburne) on the 13th day of March, 1867. On this point there exists a conflict of opinion in reference to the date, hence we have given the version of one who, of all others, ought to know, for he was here at the time and was "watching and waiting," anxiously for the coming of the town "on wheels," which was literally the situation, because many houses were removed from Buchanan, the former county seat, to the new town of Cleburne.





Hon. A. B. Norton was the presiding Judge, at the first term of the District Court held at the new county seat; and the house used by the Court on that occasion was the old frame one story building on the south-east corner of the public square, now occupied by Poole & Bro. as a grocery store. This house was one of several removed from old Buchanan. James W. Brown, Esq., and a Mr. Hemphill were the first lawyers to settle in Cleburne. And Lyeurgus Wren, who came in the spring of 1867, was merchant No. 2. The first person to engage in the hotel business was Mrs. Josephine B. Wren, and her house stood on the lot where now flourishes the "Cleburne House." Mrs. Wren was followed, in the same line of business, by Uncle Jo. Shaw, who erected the building where he now holds forth. Mrs. Wren and her son, Lyeurgus Wren, now reside at Austin.

The facts related above do not appear elsewhere in connection with the mention of Cleburne, in its early days, which is our apology for stating them under the caption of this article.

When Cleburne was first laid off by the surveyor, the plat called for a public square, and blocks and lots and streets reaching out toward the cardinal points of the compass, one-half mile each way from the public square, comprising only a town on paper. To-day commerce completely monopolizes all space on the square, and is rapidly encroaching on the streets which intersect the square at its four corners. And dwelling-houses have long since compassed the limits of the original town survey, and even extend still another half mile each way from the public square. Several "additions" to the town have already been made and improved upon, and the demand will soon be for more space.

By reference to the General Directory of Cleburne, which forms another part of this work, it will be seen that it shows a total of 640 names, which, multiplied by five, (this being rather under a correct ratio) would give Cleburne a population of 3,200 souls. Since 1876, the growth of Cleburne has been rapid in all respects, but in nothing has there been such



marked progress as in commerce, and this is really astonishing, considering the fact, that the town has relied alone on its natural advantages. Without railroad connection directly with any point, and with railroad cities within forty miles of the place, all seeking and striving to attract from the county seat its local trade, there is but one solution of this remarkable fact, and it lies in the recital of another fact, and that is, no county seat in the State is surrounded by as much rich land, and it more thickly settled upon, than is the city of Cleburne, and there is no town in the State situated as Cleburne is—without railroad connection—that can boast of so many thorough-going and thoroughbred business men either, and coupled with these two pre-requisites to the success of any town, is the fact, that the large population of Johnson county feel, and by their support, manifest, a commendable pride in the growth and prosperity of the capital of this county. In these grasping and distrustful times, such a feeling and support is anomalous. But it is a fact, nevertheless. There will be this season weighed and sold in Cleburne, not less than 3,500 bales of cotton, and this is all purchased by local buyers—principally merchants. Besides cotton, all surplus products of the farm and orchard, live stock, &c., find a ready market in Cleburne, on a cash basis, and the cash goes directly into the hands of the producer without the expense of commissions, or delays ordinarily consequent upon the handling of the same by middlemen, or commission merchants. The production of cotton will this year be nearly equal to that of 1878, but the prices this year being much better than the last, a larger amount of money will be realized on the present crop, even should it prove to be short as compared with the cotton crop of 1878. And the same thing may be said of corn, wheat, oats, hay, and the products of the orchard and truck farm. For example, corn sold last year on a dragging market as low as 15 cents per bushel, and the entire crop would not have averaged more than 20 cents per bushel. This year's crop is 50 per cent. short of the crop of 1878, but the prices realized





already are *eighty* per cent. more than was realized last year on a full crop. Sweet potatoes, which, last year, were dull sale at 25 cents per bushel, this year, the same article sells readily from wagons, by the load, at 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. and so of all other farm products. From this showing, it will be seen that Johnson county will realize more in the aggregate for her surplus productions this year than she did for the same of the past year, and therefore, while the unprecedented drought of the present year, has, in some respects been very inconvenient, and has occasioned a large shrinkage in the volume of farm products, yet, there will be more money in circulation this year than the last, and whatever may be the wants of the people, they are not without the means of relief. And upon the whole, there can be no just ground for croaking in Johnson county. Lands that will produce as the county lands have this year, in spite of providential hindrances, never should be neglected when the time rolls round each year for working them. While this showing will prove good for the county, it will also prove beneficial to the interests of Cleburne.

In 1876, Cleburne was promised, on certain conditions being complied with, that a railroad would rapidly be constructed into the town. The conditions were complied with on the part of Cleburne, but the railroad company failed to do that which it had promised, and the city has since built up a thriving business without railroad aid. Had the Central Railroad built the promised road as agreed Cleburne would to-day number its 10,000 inhabitants.

But, notwithstanding the great disappointment that ensued on the failure of the Central railroad to make good its profuse promises, it is, to say the least, questionable whether the failure has not proved a blessing to Cleburne and Johnson county. All who were acquainted with the true inwardness and rottenness of the old Central railroad management—allusion is made to the notorious "Billy Baker Ring"—will remember that no more villainous monopoly existed than the Houston and Texas



Central Railway Co., even worse in its influence than the Galveston Wharf Company, of Galveston. If this old rotten concern had carried out its promises and tapped Cleburne with its rickety old rails, what would have been the result? Why, the same as was the experience of Waco, which city encouraged the same concern under precisely similar circumstances—a monopoly in the carrying trade, that fixed such tariff of rates as to absolutely leave nothing in the hands of the producers after the carriers were paid. And rates that absolutely precluded the shipments of the large surplus, each year, of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and hay. Save the one article of cotton, there were no other productions of value as an article of export. Therefore, the writer believes that Cleburne as it is to-day, without the old Central Railroad Company to dictate what she shall do, or do nothing, is infinitely better off.

To-day, however, Cleburne in her present sound and healthy commercial and financial condition, is being sought out by live railroad corporations, one having already begun the work, actively, of building a railroad to her doors. We refer to the Dallas and Cleburne Railway Company. The completion of this railroad by the 4th of July, 1880, none can reasonably doubt. Dallas, backed by some unknown financial strength, evidently of no insignificant magnitude, is causing this road to be constructed in *her own* interests principally, and therefore, whether Cleburne or Alvarado had aided materially, in the construction of the railroad, there is no doubt but that the present Dallas Company would have gone on "all the same," and built it without such aid or any other. The fact is, Johnson county is a little empire in itself, which is densely populated in the country districts, and those districts are rich in their resources and productions. So largely so that it would pay any railroad corporation or any combination of moneyed men to reach out after a controlling interest in the same. Railroads were intended in the beginning, and in their inception, for purposes of relieving districts and counties burdened with surplusages, and whenever either shows up such a





condition, then will they, like the indomitable Yankee of the olden time, find their way to such districts or counties. Hence the writer believes, firmly, that the Dallas, Cleburne and Rio Grande Railway Company *will* build the road it has already *begun*, and that the work will be prosecuted without delay. And he also believes that, the present Central management, a combination of moneyed men whose resources are almost unlimited, and whose standing in the large number of cities, towns and communities where they have heretofore invested in railroads and steamships, and operated the same successfully and in the interest of others as well as themselves, is unimpeached and unimpeachable, *will* at an early day link the new town of Whitney, in Hill county, with Cleburne. The building of 28 miles of railway will accomplish this, and when built would give Cleburne an all rail route to the nearest tide water, and to New Orleans. A consummation desirable, but from which would flow such incalculable benefits as but few interior towns have experienced in Texas. And why does the writer believe that such a consummation is imminent? Simply because, the great Central Railway Company knows the value of the Johnson trade, its extent its capability of inflation, and, therefore, it *cannot* afford to stand idly by and see the immense resources of Johnson county gobbled up and packed off by a rival railway corporation. Now does anyone doubt the future of Johnson county and of Cleburne? If so, he has not studied either the map of the county, or the central position of Cleburne and its relations to the surrounding unsurpassed farming country.

When we consider the extent of fertile country tributary to and backing up Cleburne, and which is, year by year, rapidly filling up with a hardy and industrious people, who are reducing it to cultivation, we may reasonably anticipate an annually increasing trade, and consequently, a city of much larger population and proportions. Indeed, whatever agencies, whether of railroads or otherwise, may be employed to develop neighboring counties, and to direct trade into different channels, it is scarcely problematical that Cleburne is destined





to be for all time an important inland city. Additional development of the producing capacity of the unimproved fertile lands in Johnson county, would, of itself, maintain a city of much larger proportions than Cleburne is at present. The capital already concentrated here, and which is still increasing, will, too, as it is already beginning to, find remunerative investment in manufactories of different kinds. This will add to our wealth and popular strength.

In this connection, we will mention some of the kinds of industries that would pay investors, and industries that will be needed with the coming of the Dallas and other railroads. Ice machines, for the manufacture of ice—oil mills to grind up the immense quantities of cotton seed that annually go to waste. Cotton seed oil, and oil cake are sources of wealth, and these are needed both in America and Europe. The former for machinery use, and the latter for cattle food; also cotton mills, for the spinning of cotton yarn. Tanners, too, are needed, and the material is closer to hand here than anywhere else outside of the State of Texas. Sumac is a spontaneous growth of the country, and hides abound everywhere hereabout. Jug factories—here potters' clay is inexhaustible. Distilleries and breweries—wooden stirrup factories. Wooden stirrups of Texas manufacture, are now shipped abroad in large quantities. Collar factories—broom factories. These have already given a very black eye to the yankee article. Broom corn grows better here in Texas than anywhere on the continent.

Another very powerful argument in favor of Johnson county is, that *land litigation has almost ceased in the courts of the county*. Litigation of this character has always been a disturbing cause in the minds of those who were looking Texasward for chances to place capital in land investments. And in truth, the chances were in the past, largely against the investor. We are happy to state, in this connection, that Johnson county is almost free from this perplexity, and we state it as the fact, on the authority of the oldest lawyer of the Cle-



burne bar, who dropped the remark without any other object in view than to give the status of the general practice in the courts of Johnson county at present.

Cleburne is beautifully situated, on and between the banks of the two Buffalo creeks, that usually afford running water pure and limpid. The larger part of the city is built between these two streams, but the city has extended east and west of these, and is now extending north and south from the original town plat. Surrounding the city on the north and west, there is a range of elevated ground, commencing at the cross-timbers, which forms the eastern boundary line of the city, which sweeps around, first in the northerly direction, and afterwards a southerly course, until the portion of the town that nestles in the valley of the Buffaloes is overlooked by an amphitheatre of hills. Throughout the city are numerous shade trees, the natural growth of the country, nearly every residence having more or less of these beautiful oak trees, and the court house square is studded with them, which almost envelope the temple of justice, and shut it out from the public view.

It may safely be said, that Cleburne is eminently a healthy place. There is, not anywhere around any local cause for malarial disease. Its high altitude, its comparatively arid atmosphere, always in summer rendered cool and refreshing by prevailing south wind, which sweeps from the Gulf of Mexico over the high rolling prairies south of it, and its superior natural advantages for complete drainage, all conspire to satisfy the mind of the most casual observer that here is a place as exempt from the ordinary diseases of the Southern country as any place that can be found south, east or north of it. The place has never been afflicted with any kind of epidemic. The cholera and yellow fever, those dreaded scourges, are unknown in Cleburne, and there is good reason to believe, that neither of them will ever prevail at any point so elevated above the sea level.

The constitution of the State of Texas, makes it the duty of





the State Legislature to pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvements, and to provide by law for a general system of education, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all. These requisitions of the constitution on the Legislature, which the members are bound by oath to support, do not leave the establishment of free schools to them as a choice, but make it incumbent on them as a duty; and no citizen of the State has any right to ask that the injunctions of the constitution be violated. He may leave the State if he pleases, but if he attempt to induce his representative to be guilty of perjury, he is an accomplice in the crime.

The tax for a free school system, when properly appropriated, is, without question, the most important and valuable that is ever levied on the citizen, for it is returned to him four-fold, by creating an intelligent and moral community, and thereby increasing the value and security of property, and diminishing the expense of crime and pauperism. But a tax would not now be required to effect the objects of the constitution had the princely donations in lands and U. S. bonds been judiciously managed. As it is, there is no direct school tax, but one-sixth of the entire revenue of the State set apart for the maintenance and support of the free schools. This year Johnson county will receive about \$8,000 from the State for the support of her schools. This sum, it is thought, will afford about twelve weeks schooling to each child within the scholastic age, from 8 to 14. Of course some children attend school much more, and others less or none at all, so that much too large a portion of the rising generation is uneducated.

The industry and enterprise required even from the children of the early settlers have frequently enabled them to become useful and respectable citizens with but little instruction from schools, but where the children of the second generation, with more leisure and means, are left without education, the consequences can scarcely fail to be very injurious, and the time has now come when every intelligent and patriotic citi-



zen of the State has high and important duties to perform in introducing such intellectual instruction as will secure to future generations the benefits and privileges of our free institutions. In several Texas towns the citizens consent to be taxed in addition to the amounts received from the State, in order that the youth of the same may have the benefit of nine or ten months' schooling in each year. The inducements for the best immigrants to purchase and settle in such neighborhoods, adds so much to the value of real property that the owners might adopt this course even as a speculation.

Cleburne receives annually its pro rata share of the free school fund, and the money is disbursed by the direction of a board of trustees, who are fully competent to discharge the duty. In addition to the free schools, the city has many private and public educational enterprises, comprising primary grammar, select, academic and collegiate. Notably among the educators of the city may be mentioned Prof. W. J. Brown, Miss A. H. Tracy, Mrs. A. A. Senter, Mrs. Willie, Miss Lowery and Miss Featherstone.

The city of Cleburne, for its size and population, is not behind any in the number and character of its churches.

The Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Old School Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, each have large and sightly edifices in which they worship. The membership of each is large and services are well attended. Each church has its Sabbath school, which is well attended and well conducted.

The benevolent orders comprise Freemasonry, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. These are well sustained, and contain a membership among which are numbered some of the best and most intelligent citizens of the city.

The bar of Cleburne was quite small in number at the date of removal of the county seat from Buchanan to Cleburne, twelve years ago, but since has increased in numbers as the wants of the country demanded, until at this time, the number is nineteen.





In ability the bar of Cleburne compares favorably with that of any other interior town, considering numbers and experience. Several members of the bar have at various times represented their constituencies here, and elsewhere, in the State Legislature, and have presided on the bench of the District and inferior courts of the State.

The science of medicine has its votaries here in numbers, and the honorable profession is represented by some very able men, while all stand high in local practice.

Cleburne is an incorporated city and is governed perhaps as well as any other small city in the State. Hon. Wm. Hodge is the Mayor, and Col. Lowery is the City Marshal. The City Council is composed of six good, average citizens, who are always alive to the interests of the city, and who put in their municipal work wisely and economically. At present under their direction the principal business thoroughfares are being graded and macadamized. A splendid improvement, which by no means should be suffered abandoned until all the thoroughfares and avenues of the city shall have been graded and graveled. Nothing catches the attention of the visitor so soon as good streets and good sidewalks.

We close this article with the following mention of the Cleburne Post Office :

Amount of Revenue from the sale of stamps, &c., for the past four quarters, ending September 30th, 1877, \$2,208.55; also amount of Revenue for same, for the past four quarters, ending September 30th, 1879, \$3,545.34. Showing an increase of \$1,356.79 for the year ending September 30th, 1879, over that of the year ending September 30th, 1877.

Statement of Money Order business from July 1st, 1875, to June 30th, 1876: Number of orders issued, 1,323; gross amount received for same, \$35,793.25. Also, amount of money order business from October 1st, 1878, to September 30th, 1879; number of orders issued, 3,027; amount received on same, \$67,887.67. Showing an increase in the number of orders issued for same length of time to be 1,704, and an in-





creased amount of Revenue for same length of time to be \$32,094.42.

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS:

Two daily lines via Fort Worth and Waco.

Three tri-weekly lines to Meridian and Waxahache.

Two semi-weekly lines to Glen Rose and Mansfield.

One weekly line to Brazos Point.

Giving us 26 mails per week each way.

It will be seen from the above data that there is no surer way of arriving at the growth and prosperity and intelligence of a county and its people, than by taking a glimpse at the business done through the post office. If the town or county is on the down grade, the post office will be the first to feel it, and *vice versa*. The amount of second-class mail matter received at this office shows the people to be above the average in intelligence and learning.

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#### TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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The people of Texas especially, of the South particularly, and of the entire country generally, have looked with favorable, not to say anxious, eyes upon the Texas and Pacific Railway. The people of the State of Texas have earnestly desired its speedy construction because they knew of the immense benefit to result to them therefrom, and the people of the South, as a whole, have wished for its completion as a measure of justice; that is to say, they have along favored Government aid to it to offset the aid given to the Pacific roads located further North, a good part of the burden of which they must bear without receiving like adequate return; and they have wanted it built, too, because of the increased prosperity it would bring them. The people of the entire Union have looked forward to the day when the road would reach the Pacific and span the continent as a relief from the odious monopoly of



the Central and Union Pacific, built in a large measure by the people's money, yet which have made the commerce of the country tributary to themselves that they might fatten and grow rich off those necessities they clutched with unrelenting grasp. The Congress of the country has been appealed to session after session. It has been appealed to in the name of right and justice, and in the name of a prosperity to result that was to be as the roses blooming in Sharon's garden. Not aid that would cost the Government or the people a dollar, only the Government's endorsement for a time has been asked, but it has been in vain.

Foregoing further efforts in this direction, the management determined to go ahead and build the road anyhow, and happily have succeeded in all the necessary arrangements to that end.

A contract for all work that must be done for building the road some seven hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Worth to be finished in two years, and connecting at the western boundary of New Mexico with the Southern Pacific, which is the western post of the Texas and Pacific, has been made, entered into and the papers signed, sealed and delivered. This will form another through line to the Pacific; a through line which, with its connetions of rail and river already completed, will make an iron highway between St. Louis, New Orleans, Houston and Galveston, direct, and indirectly with those points now reached by the Central and Union Pacific roads. In connection with this speedy completion—for two years is a short time for so gigantic an undertaking—it is not amiss to take into consideration for a moment the comparative distances by the different routes and from different points which are as follows, and can be readily understood by any intelligent reader :

						MILES.
New York to	Puget Sound	via Northern	Pacific R'y	.....		3215
"	" San Francisco	"	"	"	"	.....3875
"	" " "	"	Union	"	"	.....3313
"	" San Diego	"	Texas and	"	"	.....3106
"	" San Francisco	"	" " "	"	"	.....3275





# CLEBURNE MALE <sup>& F</sup> FEMALE INSTITUTE.

**W. J. BROWN, Principal.**

**Mrs. N. A. SENTER, Ass't.**



THIS INSTITUTE Young Men and Young Ladies are taught the higher branches of education. It is also a preparatory school for boys and girls. The institution is a private, or individual enterprise, controlled by no religious sect, but free to all of whatever religious beliefs. The Institute was established in 1868, under the auspices of the Baptist Church, and remained sectarian until 1877, when a change was made in the interests of all denominations who may choose to patronize it.

The Institute is located on the corner of Anglin and Chambers Streets, Cleburne, Texas.

## C. W. REESOR,

DEALER IN



## Fresh Meats and Sausages,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

South Side Public Square. CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

None but good assistants in his line are employed.



**J. S. TAYLOR,**  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
**CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**

Miles & Co., Philadelphia Custom Made Shoes.

Special attention has been devoted to the making up of my line of

**LADIES' SHOES & GENTS' BOOTS**

**Rubber Overshoes for Ladies and Gents,**

**Men's Rubber Overcoats and Leggings,**

**Gents and Ladie's Hats of all Styles.**

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**BEST GOODS for the PRICE, and BOUGHT with CASH.**

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My earnest desire is to please every purchaser, and if any article I sell proves as not represented, please return the goods that I may correct the error.

Sell by Wholesale as well as by Retail. Examine goods and Prices.

**J. S. TAYLOR.**



San Diego to Charleston, S. C. via Texas and Pacific R'y.....	2519
“ “ Savannah, Ga. “ “ “ “ “ .....	2432
“ “ Brunswick, Ga. “ “ “ “ “ .....	2377
“ “ New Orleans “ “ “ “ “ .....	1887
“ “ Galveston, Texas “ “ “ “ “ .....	1886
“ “ Indianola, Texas “ “ “ “ “ .....	1402
“ “ Corpus Christi “ “ “ “ “ .....	1377

The above figures of distances speak for themselves, and they speak in the interest of trade, commerce and travel; for if the distance is less, the Texas and Pacific road can, of course, the more successfully compete with any line that may aspire to be its rival. We see from calculations that there will be a saving from the Pacific to the Atlantic, by the way of the Texas and Pacific Railway, as compared with the Northern Pacific, of eight hundred and thirty-eight miles. Are not all these miles in the interest of quicker transit and better freight and travel rates? Time is money, and eight hundred to a thousand miles saved in time of transportation of freight, or of the traveler making a journey for pleasure or business, is an item well worthy of consideration. Quick transit is one of the problems of the age, and when you have nearly a thousand miles annihilated to start with, it is a big stride toward the solution of a particular problem.

When you consider the route of the road, looking at the section of country it will traverse; the mild and equable climate to be found from the one extreme, or rather terminus, to the other; a climate semi-tropical, you may say: where the green foliage and bright flowers of spring and summer linger through the autumn and even coquette with old winter himself; a climate that knows not what killing frosts are; a country along the entire waste as beautiful, as fair, as fertile as ever gladdened the heart of man with its richness; a route where no snow sheds are needed; where there will be not let or hindrance to travel from year's end to year's end; no stoppage to commerce; no clogging to the restless wheels of trade by the weather's fiat. It is a route the invalid can choose, when the blasts of winter with icy breath freeze his thin





blood in the more northerly regions. It will be the great highway between the occident and the orient; a monster artery through which will flow the life-blood of trade between two continents and across the third; the steel link that will bind together two oceans that kiss the shores of every land upon which the sun shines. It will be a route that will give to the Pacific slope connection with the great cities of St. Louis and Chicago, and the Southern seaports of Galveston, New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, and the eastern ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; a line that will last the year round, and that can compete with the monopolies of the two existing routes. Do not these facts give to the Texas and Pacific road, advantages that no other railway now in operation, or that is likely to be for long years to come, possesses or can possess.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, the able, wise and efficient president of the road, has his heart in the success of the enterprise. Possessed of an ability that is rare, aye, wonderful; a knowledge of railroad matters unequalled by that of any gentleman in this Union and an energy that never flags, he has, with a perseverance and richness of resource that is always equal to any emergency that may arise, continued his efforts toward the one grand and happy end of the road's completion, until he is about to see full realization of his hopes. About the first of November, Col. Scott was in St. Louis, and was interviewed by a reporter of the *Globe-Democrat*, as to the prospects of an outlook for the Texas and Pacific. From the most reliable source of information received, there can be no doubt of the genuineness of this interview, and that the words ascribed to Col. Scott were actually uttered by him. As a rule, railroad men are reticent, especially those filling high and responsible positions, concerning the projects and intentions of their roads, but in this case, there is no reason to believe that Mr. Scott did not speak out fully the intentions of his company. There was no longer any reasons for silence. The money necessary for the extension of the road had been



procured; the contract had been agreed upon and the President could let the country so interested in the road know of its future. In answer to a question of the reporter as to the Southern Pacific, Col. Scott said:

"We call it the Texas and Pacific. That road is developing rapidly, and is already producing a trade beyond the expectations of its friends. Last month its business was the largest in its history, showing its ability to take care of its obligations and to provide for its immediate extension to the West. I expect when I get home to complete a contract for the extension of seven hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Worth, to be finished in two years, connecting at the western boundary of New Mexico with the Southern Pacific road, which is the western part of the Texas Pacific. This connection will form another through line from St. Louis to San Francisco. Our line will develop an immense agricultural as well as mineral field. The line, the Texas and Pacific, will be from Fort Worth to El Paso, and from there to the western boundary of New Mexico and close to the boundary of old Mexico, and tapping all the larger States of old Mexico, which will be greatly benefited by the line. The mineral resources of old Mexico are vast and well known, and they will be rapidly developed when the road is completed."

The balance of the interview was given entire in the words of the reporter and Col. Scott, as follows: "How long will it be before the road is completed through so that a passenger can run from St. Louis to California by the Texas and Pacific?"

"The proposition of the parties is to have it completed in two years from the signing of the contract I referred to. By the time that we get to the western boundary of New Mexico, the Southern Pacific will have reached that point coming East."

"Will that route be any shorter than the old one?"

"About one hundred miles. The great advantage will be that the territory traversed has a temperate climate lower than the other road, and it is entirely free from snow, so that the





road will be open all the year round. Texarkana will be the Eastern terminus of the main road. At that point we connect with the Iron Mountain road, and at Denison a connection will be made with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Thus a through direct connection will be made with St. Louis by two lines."

"At what do you estimate the cost?"

"On our part of the road, the Texas and Pacific, the cost will average about \$30,000 to the mile. The whole South will be greatly benefited by the new road, and New Orleans and Memphis will particularly receive an impetus of trade by the completion of the Southern through line to California."

Incidentally the question of the Canadian Pacific road, now being built by the Dominion Government on a new loan raised in England, was touched upon. Mr. Scott said he had no doubt that road would be pushed through with success.

"Any changes in the management of your road?" asked the reporter

"None at all," Mr. Scott replied. "There was an idea put abroad that Gen. Grant would have the Presidency of the Texas Pacific. This, I think was a mere rumor set afloat by the active competitors of Gen. Grant for the nomination of President of the United States, in order that he might be got out of the way. Of course, Gen. Grant has never thought about any such thing, nor is it anything more than a mere rumor, without any foundation in fact."

The State of Texas has been generous with the Texas and Pacific road, because she recognized the fact, by so doing, she was generous to herself. She has endowed the road with many broad acres of rich lands to aid it in the construction. These lands, with those of the State, will find a market as the road progresses, and will become settled to yield up their fatness for the general good. It may not be generally known, but the Texas and Pacific road now passes through some of the finest iron regions that ever made big the earth with richness. Along its line in Eastern Texas, the ore is of the very best quality



ever examined or tested, is so abundant that it actually crops out of the surface. Along its line but a few miles beyond its present terminus, it penetrates coal fields as abundant in extent, as excellent in quality, as ever made Pennsylvania great and powerful and rich. In less than six months, these coal fields will be reached, and then all the State, all the South, if need be, can be supplied with fuel. Other rich mineral regions abound along its line, such as copper in particular, and silver beyond question, but it is in an undeveloped state as to quantity. After passing through the unrivaled region of Texas, as it goes from its present terminus on to the Rio Grande, it there enters the limit of New Mexico, thence, through Arizona and Southern California to the Pacific coast, the glories, beauties and richness of which Joaquin Miller has sung in his sweetest strains; a land of broad pastures for stock; of mountains rich with ores, and of valleys fertile as the sun ever shone upon for the husbandman's use; a land watered with streams as clear and blue as the skies, and as pure as the dews that swell them; a land where flowers smile through winter and summer, and where the fruitage of the vineyard and the orchard last the year round; a land of grain and vegetables of health and plenty.

What a civilizer the railroad is. It drives the buffalo and the Indian to distant scenes that the habitations of men may take their places and civilization rear its altars in the wilderness. It does away with standing armies and gives protection to women and children in their quiet homes. It opens up new countries to the hardy sons of toil, that they may be of those architects that help to build up a nation's greatness, by rescuing the forest and the stream from idleness and wildness. These are some of the things the Texas and Pacific will do for the country. With some four hundred and fifty miles already completed and in vigorous operation, it has been, and still is, a large factor in the country's prosperity. It has earned so far this year—Oct. 31, 1879—over 30 per cent of any previous year, with still two months left to swell the figures in its favor.





So well has it done, that steel rails are now being laid down from its one end to the other, and the whole road will be so laid as fast as the work can reasonably proceed.

The officers of the road, in every department, have been wisely selected, and they have worked together with a harmony and intelligence that would appear as if each owned a controlling influence in the road.

The grades, bridges, embankments, etc., are all first-class, and the rolling stock, both passenger and freight, is up to the highest standard, and no device suggestive of improvement is overlooked. The fact is, the Texas and Pacific has assumed her "boom" garments, and in two years her engines will be screaming amongst the semi-tropical fruit groves of California.

And Johnson county will derive corresponding benefits from the extension of this grand Southern railway to the Pacific coast; and therefore, she joins in the boom, and takes this occasion to congratulate the T. and P. management on the success it has had in raising the funds necessary to complete the herculean task. In this last effort of Col. Tom Scott, more than in all his not unfrequent environments, has he shown to the railroad world that *pluck* and *enterprise* are powerful factors in successfully engineering great undertakings.





## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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OUR ADVERTISERS.—We wish our readers to look carefully over our advertising pages where they occur in the Directories ; and also to read the notices we have given each advertiser herein. Nothing is advertised but what is reliable, valuable and useful.

### THE BANK OF CLEBURNE.

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This is an organization of an individual character, comprising a partnership under the above name, for the sole purposes of transacting a legitimate banking, exchange and collecting business. The partners are W. F. Heard, S. B. Allen & L. Barnes, three gentlemen whose success in life is due to their own individual exertions and enterprise. A banking house in Cleburne was considered a public necessity, and these gentlemen having the disposition, and the means required for such a business, organized The Bank of Cleburne, which has been a success from the start, growing steadily in popular favor, and to-day, is considered by the business men of Cleburne and Johnson county "solid" in all respects. It is also a bank of deposit.

The bank of Cleburne is as well protected against fire and burglars as it has been possible up to the present time to effect. The bank building is a substantial brick, located on the corner of Main and Wardville streets—and contains a vault, which is large enough for all practical purposes, and which is constructed of solid masonry work. That is to say,



the walls are about three feet thick, and well built under the immediate direction and supervision of Hall's agents. And the safe used in this vault, in which is deposited for safe keeping, all the valuables, monies, &c., intrusted to and owned by the bank, is the *Hall's burglar proof safe*. These safes have never been burglarized, nor have their contents ever been ruined by fire. They stood the test in the great Chicago fire of 1871. The outer door of the vault is fastened by one of Hall's combination locks, and the inner door is fastened by lock and key, and the outside door of the safe is locked by another combination, and the inside vault of the safe, which contains all that is valuable in it—from time to time—has one of Hall's *time* locks, through which the burglar cannot go, because it is so constructed (independent of the time combination) as to be impervious to the operations of any sort of drilling tools.

A "time lock" means, that the same may be wound up like a clock—the machinery assimilating clock work—and set for *any hour*, for 48 hours in advance, and the lock will not operate until the hour fixed for the opening of the same has been reached. Even the person holding the combination cannot enter it beforehand.

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### J. S. TAYLOR.

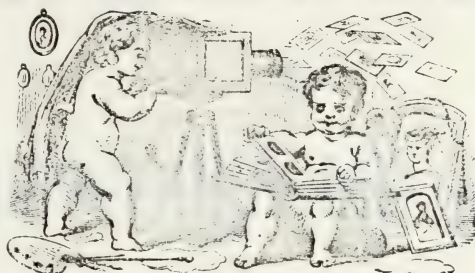
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In the month of February, 1875, Mr. Taylor opened a very modest stock of goods, in his lines, for the inspection of the Cleburne public, in a very small wooden shanty situated on the West side of the public square; adopting at the time the cash system as a basis for all transactions, either in the purchase of his stock or in the selling of his goods. This system Mr. Taylor has strictly adhered to, and the result is, to-day, his business is one of the largest done in the city of Cleburne. Another advantage of the cash system of buying and selling





**GO TO THE CITY GALLERY**  
TO GET YOUR



**Pictures Copied and Enlarged,**

Also the Finest from Life,

And where you can get Frames, Chromos and Albums Cheap.

**D. H. SWARTZ, Photographer,**

**CLEBURNE, - - - TEXAS.**

**W. SEYFRIEDT,**

**CLEBURNE, TEXAS,**

**WATCHMAKER**

— and —

**JEWELER,**

**CLEBURNE, - TEXAS.**

— o —

All work warranted. Repairing done on short notice.

**NEW JEWELRY**

In Gold and Silver made to order.





P. H. GOODLOE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

*BOOTS, SHOES, HATS*

AND CLOTHING, ALSO

GROCERIES, PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

CADDO GROVE, - - TEXAS.

He buys his stocks for the purpose of SELLING them, and therefore he does not propose to KEEP them on his shelves until he gets tired looking at them.

CASH BUYERS will consult their interests by pricing his goods.

It is one of P. H. Goodloe's rules of business, that a customer once secured shall not have occasion to go elsewhere if FAIR and LIBERAL treatment will hold him.



is, that your stocks are always full, and consequently when a customer calls for an article you are not compelled to say that, "I have not got the article you wish just now in stock, but I *have it coming.*" When the truth really was, that you had it neither in stock nor coming. And why? Simply because you had let out so much on credit that you could order no more until you had paid up old balances hanging against you. The cash system is the best for the purchaser also, and because, it is a bad practice to spend your money before you have earned it. There are precious few exceptions to this view, and where they may occur those who undertake to carry the accepted ought to know beyond a doubt that he is able to do so. When a merchant possesses means over and above all the demands, ordinary and extraordinary, upon his legitimate business, then he may, if he chooses, take outside risks, and not until then.

In the case of J. S. Taylor, he has built himself and his business pursuits up from a very small beginning to a first-class standard—and his cash methods have proved to be the lever by which he has accomplished his splendid success.

Mr. Taylor was born in Mississippi, where he was educated in the business which he follows, and which he has followed without interruption all his life, excepting during the war between the North and South, when he served the South during that eventful period in the ranks of the 6th Mississippi regiment of infantry.

Mr. Taylor is in the prime of life and a very active man. He may be always found in his store during business hours, the streets and public places knowing his presence only when he is compelled to use them. The interests of Cleburne and Johnson county are his interests, for he has by the purchase of property and otherwise, thoroughly identified himself with both city and county.





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MEEK BROTHERS.

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The young gentlemen composing the above firm are sons of J. S. Meek, and named respectfully J. W. and J. A. Meek. And they are lineal descendants of the renowned Meek family of Tuskaloosa, Ala. We knew this remarkable family when years ago we lived in Alabama, and we knew some of its many members intimately.

Dr. Sam. Meek, was the great-great uncle of the Meek Brothers of Cleburne. So was Dr. John Meek of Tuskaloosa, and Dr. Wm. Meek of Tuskaloosa county, great-great grand parent, all of whom were men of irreproachable character and men of much intellectual culture. The children of these old patriarchs were all men and women of the finest order of talent—some of whom became very distinguished as lawyers, physicians, educators and as merchants. The female children of old Dr. Sam Meek were noted for their high order of attainments. And the Hon. A. B. Meek, the poet, orator, jurist and statesman, was at one time the most learned and scholarly gentleman in Alabama. Col. Sam. Meek, now of Columbus, Mississippi, was a brother of Hon. A. B. Meek. And so was Prof. Wm. Meek, whose reputation as an educator was second to none in the South.

We mention these genealogical facts in order to say that, if the Meek Bros. of Cleburne do not prove themselves worthy of patronage in their mercantile pursuits, it will not be because they are not thoroughbreds, so far as ancestry is concerned. But, we know, too, the Meek Bros., and we know that their training has been excellent, which, coupled with their steady and studious habits, is bound in the end to make a profitable return. Already these young men are doing a very fair business in groceries and plantation supplies, both in city and country, and we are satisfied that their close attention to business will ere long place them in the front rank of the best business houses of the State. Boys, remember the record of the Meek family and strive on.



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### PALACE SALOON.

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Are you fond of a social glass, a game of billiards, or a good cigar? If so, (and who are not) go to the Palace saloon and try what is served up there. Henry Earl, the proprietor, is a clever and genial gentleman, and he does his best to please all who visit his Palace saloon. And he is not a "rough," because he happens to be in the saloon business, but he is a sensible, decent man, and he is appreciated as a citizen, being at this time an alderman and city father. The Palace saloon is always supplied with the delicacies of the season, ice in the summer, and hot whisky punches in winter. He has Buck Beer and Bully Billiards on hand all the time.

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### MOODY & BRO.

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These young men are located on Henderson, corner of Mill street, in Cleburne. And they are prepared to do any sort of blacksmithing and repairing that is wished in Texas, and they work with dispatch. They are thoroughly skilled in their business, and they are sober and industrious men besides, which is a sure guarantee that your work will be done as promised if they get a chance to do your work.

The Moody Bros. have already a good and lucrative patronage, but they mean to have more work, and therefore, it is that they advertise their business in this work.

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### FOWLER & LISTER.

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The large and well conducted Livery Stable which stands in the rear of, and near to the Cleburne House, is the property of the gentlemen whose names appear at the head of this no-





tice. Both these gentlemen are thoroughly posted on horses and vehicles. And they keep the very best stock of both. All that is necessary to convince anyone of the ability of these gentlemen to please the public is a visit to their stable, where everything is in its proper place and all cleanly; there is where you will get the worth of your money. Of course, at this stable you get anything you want at any time—for the proprietors take pride in the conduct of their business, and they have the means to conduct a first-class business.

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### W. B. BROGDON.

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It is said of this young man that he came to Cleburne about three years ago, as poor as a "church mouse," by which comparison it is understood that he began a very small huckster business after his arrival in Cleburne, and that he has in a very short time built up a first-class grocery and provision business. And, indeed, such is the fact. Now, what is the secret that underlies such prosperity? Why, it is to be found in the fact that young Brogdon had made a resolution within himself that he would, come what may, succeed, if application to business and an upright, steady course of conduct was to be relied on as an auxiliary. He has not yet broken this sensible and wise resolution. The more business he concentrates under his roof, the more is he stimulated to greater exertions, and the result is that each week he adds new features to his enterprise, and adds new names to his increasing list of patrons, and he has a level head withal. No amount or degree of good fortune in his business will ever give him that irremediable disease called the merchant's big-head. He does strictly a retail business, though he might, with as much propriety as some others, say that he wholesales also. He and his clerks are very attentive to children and servants who are sent to his house with orders to fill, and he is very careful in



the filling of such orders. This is a matter of no little moment to the housewife, and it is appreciated, and tells in the course of the year in the volume of business transacted. The practice of putting any kind of an article off on children and servants is reprehensible, and the houses that indulge habitually in such practices are certain to come to grief. See W. B. Brogdon's advertisement herein.

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### BROWN & WILSON.

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It is one of those remarkable facts in human history, that there is no success without energy and perseverance, and where these two qualities are present there is seldom a failure of any well-directed effort. The lives of our most successful business men are nearly uniform in one respect at least. That is to say, they began business and formed business habits at an early period in life. Business with them has been a confirmed habit which they cannot throw off if they would, and would not if they could. The result has been that habits thus formed have made the fortune of many a man who has begun life under the most adverse circumstances. We are led to make these observations while calling the public attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Brown & Wilson, which appears in another part of this book. Both these gentlemen are yet young, though they laid the foundation of their present prosperity years ago, in their youth, by learning a trade. They are practical workmen, and know the tinware, stove and hardware business, root and branch. No adventitious circumstances gave them aid and encouragement, nothing save their indomitable will and perseverance in the learning of their trade, and afterwards sticking to it—which few boys ever do—helping them to stand where they do to-day, *the leading house of the kind in Cleburne*, where their business has more first-class competitors than any little city elsewhere in the State. They



carry very large stocks, and they have splendid rooms in which to display their wares. They buy close and sell for a small profit. They are steady and sober in their daily walks, are very enterprising and industrious, and hence it is they manage a successful business.

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### COL. W. C. SMITH.

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This very polite, affable and cultured gentleman is engaged solely in the business of buying cotton in the city of Cleburne, and he, perhaps, buys more largely than any one operator in Johnson county. During the month of October, Cleburne did a larger cotton business than ever. The receipts were unusually heavy, daily, and it was not uncommon for fifty to one hundred bales of cotton to change hands during the day. On the "big days" Col. Smith was usually the heaviest buyer. His operations as a local buyer have been very satisfactory to the planters, at least. We have never heard Col. Smith's name mentioned by farmers or others only in terms of commendation. His record is as clear as a bell, and he is a very useful man in both business circles and society.

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### WM. SEYFREIDT.

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In a very modest way, in his advertisement, which has a place in another part of this book, this young man appeals to the public for patronage. Mr. Seyfreidt learned his trade, of watch-making, in the old country, and his skill is not a debatable question now. Anybody in Cleburne can, and will, tell you that he understands thoroughly his business. The young man does not propose to make watches—out and out—but he proposes to make out of a poor time piece a better one.





And he proposes to do all sorts of repairing either in watches or jewelry, or silverware. He makes a specialty of repairing and solicits patronage on his merits alone. Try him!

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### J. H. DERROUGH.

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This gentleman is a gunsmith, which trade he learned twenty-five years ago, in his youth. He has followed it ever since, and it is but moderate praise to say of him that he knows all about his trade. If your old fowling piece, or your new sportsman's breechloader needs altering or repairing, from any cause, then take it to J. H. Derrough, in Cleburne, and he will put it in just such condition as you may wish. He, too, is throughbred to his trade, and he is one of those mechanics that pride themselves in the skill they have acquired in their workmanship, and he is attentive and always to be found at his shop.

Mr. D. is a skilled repairer of sewing machines also, and solicits all such work. Read his advertisement in another part of this book and take to him your work.

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### I. C. MEEK.

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This gentleman is another member of the distinguished Meek family of Alabama, to whom we have elsewhere made reference, and he, too, is engaged in the grocery, provision and country produce business. Mr. Meek is also one of the principal cotton buyers of Cleburne. He never allows his stock to run down—because he cannot afford to. His trade has grown to such proportions, both in city and country, that he has been compelled to add new features to his city business—and also make radical changes in his mode of conducting his growing



business generally. In order to accomodate his city customers and to expedite business at the same time; he has procured a very handsome "delivery wagon"—and the change referred to, simply means, that he will hereafter adopt the *cash system* in all his business transactions. Buying with the cash, he will be able to sell cheaper, and selling for cash, or its equivalent, furnishes him the means and ability to conduct his business on a *cash* basis.

For the new year, 1880, Mr. Meek is already making arrangements to keep his stock second to none in the city of Cleburne. And Mr. Meek pledges himself to look after the interests of his customers as well as his own.

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### DURHAM & MABRY.

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A review of Cleburne and its business interests, and men, would be incomplete without a mention of this sterling firm. These gentlemen are the leading drug and medicine men of Johnson county. And as for their patronage, one need only take a glance into their store at any time during business hours to determine what they are doing in the way of business. Messrs. Durham & Mabry are justly popular men, which arises mainly from the fact that neither of them ever forget to be polite and attentive, no matter under what circumstances you may enter their door. Then they are as plain as "old shoes." No put on about them, nor does either wear a plug hat, not that such head gearing is an affectation, but that some people assume the plug hat in order to give tone to their business. All the tone that one meets with at Durham & Mabry's drug-store is in the style of conducting business, and the style employed in the arrangement and display of the very extensive and varied stock. There is only one fault to be found with this *house*, it is too small for the firm's rapidly increasing business. The proprietors are well posted in all the details of





—THE—  
**TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
 AND ITS CONNECTIONS  
 —FORM THE—  
**MOST DIRECT AND QUICKEST LINE**  
 —FROM—  
**ALL POINTS IN TEXAS**  
 —TO—

ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS,  
 CHICAGO, NASHVILLE,  
 CAIRO, LOUISVILLE,  
 INDIANAPOLIS, ATLANTA,  
 CHATTANOOGA, TOLEDO,  
 AND ALL POINTS NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND LEAVE FORT WORTH AS FOLLOWS:

- No. 1—Mail and Express, arrives at 1:35 a.m.  
 No. 2—Mail and Express, leaves at 3:45 p.m.  
 No. 9—Through Freight, arrives at 2:40 p.m.  
 No. 10—Through Freight, leaves at 8 a.m.

**CONNECTIONS:**

At Texarkana, with all Trains on St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, for all points North, East and Southeast.

At Longview Junction and Mineola, with all trains on International R.R. for Tyler, Palestine, Houston, Austin, Galveston and San Antonio.

At Dallas, with trains on the Houston & Texas Central R'wy for Corsicana, Mexia, Bremond, Waco, Calvert, Bryan, Hempstead, Brenham and all points in Middle and Southern Texas.

At Sherman, with H. & T. C. R'wy for all points on the line of that road.

At Fort Worth, with Stages for all points in Western Texas.

At Shreveport, with Red River Steamers for New Orleans.

**Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars**  
**FROM FT. WORTH, DALLAS AND SHERMAN TO ST. LOUIS.**

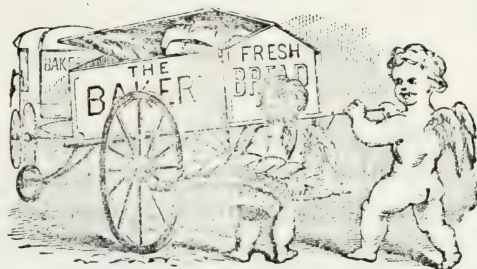
Any information in regard to rates of Freight or Passage, Time and Connections, will be cheerfully given on application to.

GEO. NOBLE, W. H. NEWMAN, R. W. THOMPSON, Jr.  
 Gen'l Supt., Gen'l Frt Agent, Gen'l P. and T. Agent,  
 Marshall, Tex. Marshall, Tex. Marshall, Texas.



C. R. SCHMALTZ,  
Baker <sup>and</sup> Family Grocer,

FRESH  
BREAD & CAKES



FRESH  
GROCERIES.

— ALSO —

DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.  
CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

Always on hand a full stock of Fresh Goods of all kinds in his line.

GUNSMITHING.

J. H. DERROUGH,

CLEBURNE, - TEXAS.

All sorts of Fire Arms worked on, no matter what their age or condition. Repairing done at short notice, and all work done in his smithy warranted. Mr. D. has had twenty-five years practical experience in his line.

SEWING MACHINES also Repaired.



their business, but what they do not know, Mr. A. J. Clark, their very efficient and popular clerk, does know. There is no question as to the solidity of this house.

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### CAPT. O. T. PLUMMER.

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As an attorney at the bar of Cleburne, Captain Plummer stands *sans peur sans reproche*. It may be said of him, that his knowledge of law is full and accurate: his reasoning powers much above mediocrity, and his skill and astuteness acknowledged by the bar. He is universally recognized as a kind hearted, genial and affable gentleman, and his presence in social circles is always a source of pleasure. Capt. Plummer's success at the bar has been very fair, and his clients always speak in his praise, whether success attend his efforts in their behalf or otherwise. Attention is respectfully called to his card in another part of this work.

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### DR. W. T. MOORE.

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This gentleman the writer has known since he was a boy, and he can safely assert, that no one has borne a better character in the State of Texas, than has W. T. Moore. We knew him in McLennan county when he was a school boy, and we knew him as a brave Confederate soldier, and we knew him when he abandoned his home in Texas and sought refuge in Brazos, just at the close of the war, and we have known him since his return to Texas, and in all the relations of this life, he has met the demands made upon him socially and otherwise, and in nothing have we known him to surrender his manhood. He is a dentist by profession and practice, and he is worthy of your patronage. See his advertisement herein.





GRAHAM & RAMSEY.

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The above firm constitutes one of the very best combinations of talent, activity and enterprise of any that we know of. The gentlemen are both young, well learned in books and in practical business, and their standing in the city of Cleburne, their home, and every where that they are known, is like the Fire Insurance Companies they represent, and that is A 1. Promptness in business transactions, and aptitude in the conduct of their sometimes complicated business and reliability, are the prominent characteristics of Messrs. Graham & Ramsey. Sober, steady, genteel and affable in their habits and manners, they have succeeded in their pursuits, and always will succeed in whatever they undertake.

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CONNOR & WALKER.

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The gentlemen who comprise the above firm have built up a drug business in Dallas, which is to-day second to none in the whole empire of Texas. Both of them are yet young men, though they have by dint of unceasing work accomplished more in the past ten years than is crowded into a life time of some very successful firms. Their business ramifies for a distance of two hundred miles round Dallas, and still they are pushing it further out into the wilderness. With them, were they to live as long as old Baron Humbolt did, their work would never be done. Some men know it all, and "round up" their business. Connor & Walker are still studying and learning, and the more they learn the more their business increases, and consequently the more they have to do, and if their work ever stops the old gentleman with the sycele will have to put a quietus upon it.

Both of these stirring men worked their way up in the com-



mercial world unaided by any one, and Mr. Walker, the writer knew in antebullum days, when he was so fresh from Ireland's sea-girt shore that the geese went for him whenever he ventured out on the green sward. But Tommy went to the wars and got all his freshness and verdancy rubbed off him, and came back *not sharp*, but practical and sensible, and he went to work in Dallas, and now he is one of that class of men who are known as self-made. Tom Walker loves his adopted country, but he has not forgotten the shamrock in old Ireland, nor the loved ones he left behind him.

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### JAMES W. BROWN.

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Among the members of the bar, we notice James W. Brown, who has resided and practiced law in Cleburne ever since it has been a county seat. Wm. Brown is a South Carolina gentleman, noble, honorable, courteous, intelligent and highly entertaining. A gentleman of varied acquirements, well versed in belle slettres and standard literature, and a reliable, thorough lawyer. He is energetic, industrious and attentive to business. Conducts a law suit with skill and ability. He has ever occupied since his maturity, and ever will occupy, the front rank in his profession.

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### THE TENNESSEE HOUSE.

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If there is any one thing in this life that is more pleasant and reassuring than another, it is a home—a cozy home—whether it be found under one's own vine and fig tree, or whether it be found temporarily in a public house of entertainment. Of course, in a home of our own backing in the sunshine of a good faithful and contented wife, such a home of all. But, when we are called away from such happiness by





the multifarious concerns of every day life, why, in that event, the next best thing a man can do, is to bask in the sunshine of some other fellow's good and faithful spouse—that is to say, if she be keeping a hotel. Well, that brings us to the subject of this notice.

Mrs. Sallie G. Smith is the proprietress of the Tennessee House, in Cleburne, and she is by large odds the cleverest woman in the State of Texas similarly engaged in business. In the first place, she has a good and comfortable house to do business in, and she has it well furnished throughout. And in the second place, she “knows how to keep hotel.” Personally, she is very affable and polite, and her bright smiles will haunt you, especially if you are a bachelor or widower. Mrs. Smith is a widow, and she knows all the weaknesses not only of her own, but of her opposite sex, and therefore it is that she has had such remarkable success in catering to the whims and caprices of the traveling public. When you visit Cleburne, Mr. and Mrs. reader, call at the Tennessee House.

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### MURPHY & YEAGER

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This firm is composed of two young gentlemen, who have proved themselves entirely competent to manage, successfully, the business they follow; viz: furniture dealing and undertaking. Their ware rooms are large and commodious, and they are always well stacked up with all articles in their line. The furniture business, or rather branch of their combined enterprise, they have made a very *live* institution, but not so in the other branch of their business—undertaking. In this they are compelled to wait for a dead thing before they can make a business move. They, however, infuse as much life into the business as can anyone, for they provide in advance of the demand all sorts and sizes of ready-made coffins, politely called, now-a-days, caskets. And it has occurred to



the writer that a man would save money for those whom he leaves dependent on his bounty, were he to purchase his burial outfit before he shuffles off this mortal coil. We do not mean to insinuate that all undertakers are heartless and reckless in their charges, but we mean to infer that the door of competition might thereby be opened in this very grave line of business, in which now it is tightly closed. However, society has not rid itself of old prejudices sufficiently to make such an innovation at present, and therefore Murphy & Yeager will pursue the even tenor of the old way.

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### COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT.

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This is the most popular institution in the city of Cleburne, of its sort, and is becoming more popular as time grows apace. The proprietor, Mr. J. H. Parish, is by nature and experience the very man to engineer such a business. He is an expert in the matter of catering for his table, and he has a kind way of receiving and entertaining his guests, and therefore, it is not surprising that his business increases. A good square meal on a round, or elongated, or an extension table, is one of the things of this life not to be despised, whereas, a poorly provided meal on any sort of a layout is among the most despicable of all earthly contrivances. Parish knows how to keep his good name as a *restaurateur*—it is to set a good table before the hungry.

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### C. W. REESOR.

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The business that this gentleman is engaged in is one that comes properly under the head of "the indispensable," in any town or city, viz: the butchering business. Mr. Reesor is a trained and skilled workman in the art of slaying, cleaning and



cutting, which accomplishments form such a prominent feature in his line of business. The best carcasses used by butchers and left uncleansed, would prove no better than "blue beef" for either the table or palate, and, therefore, it is all important that a butcher should understand his business practically, and practice that which he understands. We are glad to say that we can vouch for Mr. Reesor in all these respects. The fact is, we patronize his elegant market house, and we know whereof we speak. There are several *good butchers* in Cleburne, but Reesor is without a rival.

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### C. R. SCHMALTZ.

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The writer first knew this gentleman in the city of Waco, years ago, where he did a very good business until the fire-fiend cleaned him out of his hard earnings. After that disaster he removed to Cleburne where he erected a baker's oven and again placed himself in the track of commerce. He could only attempt a small enterprise, for he had neither the wherewith to do much or the acquaintance or friends to back him. However, he backed himself with his muscle and a thorough knowledge of his trade, and by close application to his small beginning and business, he can to-day boast of a first-class business in his bakery and grocery store. Mr. S. is a German, and that announcement is sufficient for all to comprehend. It means tha he attends strictly to his own business.

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### DR. M. T. NIX.

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This young gentleman is a regular graduate in dentistry, and by his work and practice has commended himself highly as a proficient in his specialty, to the Cleburne public. He is both industrious and attentive and no one need pass him by that





needs attention in his business. His office is centrally located and he is easy found. Anyone can tell you where Dr. Nix may be found.

Public spirited, enterprising, straightforward in all things and liberal almost to a fault. Dr. Nix is a valuable member of the community, and one whom everybody respects and admires. See his card in other part of this book.

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### CLEBURNE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

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This institution has done much to promote the material prosperity and social refinement of Cleburne. The Institute was founded several years ago and was for a time conducted under the auspices of the Baptists, as a denominational enterprise, but for some unexplainable reason it was neglected at last, and suffered to languish, and it underwent a change in all save in name. A few years back Prof. W. J. Brown took all that was left of the original Institute—its name, which heads this article—and he has succeeded in reconstructing the educational features of the old Institute until it has again attained a first-rate standing at home, and he is yet employing his talents to the very best advantage in the hope of making it one of the best institutions of learning in the State. In this good work he is assisted by Mrs. A. A. Senter, a very accomplished lady, and a painstaking instructress, and there is no reason why these efforts should not culminate in complete success.

In this enlightened and progressive age it would appear the quintessence of stupidity to attempt to depict the advantages to a city or community of good institutions of learning, and, therefore, we simply say to the people of Cleburne, lay your shoulders to the educational ball which Prof. Brown has set in motion, and give him a push, now when it is needed, and you will soon witness the beneficial results of your combined



efforts. Every business and every property owner in Cleburne and Johnson county is directly interested in this matter. Without good schools, no town, city or hamlet will ever rise in the scale of prosperity. It is the first question always asked by the intelligent immigrant. And where there are no first-class schools there he will not tarry.

Prof. Brown will furnish the nucleus, and it remains for the citizens to gather around in their strength, and soon you will see the youth of the surrounding country flocking to Cleburne instead of packing off to boarding schools elsewhere.

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### J. T. JEFFRIES.

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The subject of this notice is one of the most prominent among the many commercial gentlemen of Cleburne and Johnson county. Mr. Jeffries was educated for one of the distinguished professions, which he practiced in for a time—physic—but he always preferred commercial pursuits, and we find him as far back as 1850, in Milam county, Texas, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for many years before the war. Mr. Jeffries is a native of Kentucky, and possesses all the enobling characteristics, in manners, and in his daily intercourse with his fellow-men, which so distinguished the old Kentucky gentleman, and the old Texan. Hence it is that he is always a popular merchant wherever he does business. In the year 1866, he quitted Milam county for Dallas, Texas, where he opened out in the dry goods business, and where his success was good, and would have been better than it was, had it not been Mr. Jeffries' misfortune to trust too much of his stock out on credit, and had he not reposed too much confidence in those whom he thought would have proven true to his interests. However, as it turned out, he did well in the end, by removing his business to Cleburne and Johnson county. Mr. Jeffries has always had success in busi-





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# WILLINGHAM BROS.,

J. A. WILLINGHAM, Business Manager,

Dealers in (Wholesale and Retail)

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

**BOOTS, SHOES,**

Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

**NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.**

—ALSO—

**STAPLE GROCERIES,**

—AND—

**PLANTATION SUPPLIES,**

HEATH BUILDING,

North Side Public Square,

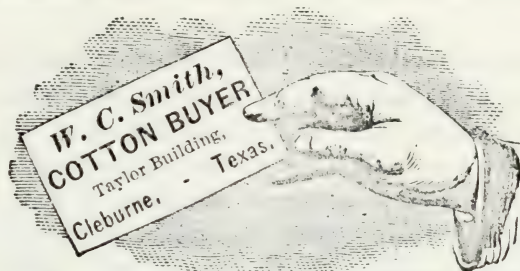
**CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**



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**JAMES W. BROWN,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 WEST CHAMBERS STREET,  
 CLEBURNE, - - TEXAS.

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W. A. MURPHY,

GEO. YEAGER

---

**MURPHY & YEAGER,**  
 CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

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**UNDERTAKERS**



AND DEALERS IN

**FURNITURE,**  
**WALL PAPER,**

**Window Shades, Glass, etc.**



A large stock and large variety of Furniture always on hand. Special orders made for any article not in store, when desired. Collins and Coffin Trimmings a specialty. Burials attended to.



ness, and it never was much trouble to him to make money. He is making it in Cleburne, and he will always make it. Such men as he are born to trade. He comes by his aptitude naturally, and he could not shake it off were he to try. See his large advertisement elsewhere in this book.

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### THOMAS LAWRENCE.

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The success which has followed the efforts of this gentleman furnishes another incident of the rewards this country is ready to bestow upon those who are just in their transactions and persistent in their laudable endeavors. Mr. Lawrence is engaged in the jewelry business, handling watches, diamonds, clocks, silverware, spectacles and fancy goods generally, in his line, or lines, for he also deals in musical instruments largely, fine pianos, organs, violins, guitars, etc., Mr. L. is a thoroughbred man of business and understands it in all its details. He is a workman himself, and keeps posted in regard to the changes fashion makes in the course of the year, and therefore, you need not send to New York for your fashionable jewelry, trinkets, etc., any more, but give your orders to Thomas Lawrence. Besides this, he lives among you and is in every way identified with Johnson county and its varied interests. By all means patronize home industry, especially where the advantages are equal. Please look at Mr. Lawrence's advertisement in another part of this book, and visit his store and workshop and you will be convinced of his ability to cater to all home requirements.

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### W. F. RAMSEY, ESQ.

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This gentleman is one of the rising young men in his profession at the bar of Cleburne. Already he has succeeded in





building up a name for prompt attention to business, and untiring energy in the causes of his clients, which might be envied by older heads in the profession. The land law of Texas, Mr. Ramsey has given much of his attention to, and he has been a great student in this branch of Texas jurisprudence, and, therefore, he makes land litigation a specialty, if he makes any branch of his profession such. He enjoys the reputation of being a first-class collector, which he might well boast of, though he does not. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. See card elsewhere.

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### D. H. SWARTZ.

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Whatever may be said of the gentleman whose name appears above, it cannot be truthfully said of him that he is lacking in enterprise. A visit to his gallery will convince anyone of this fact. And it cannot be said that he does not strive to please customers. Affable, polite and attentive to all, he knows no difference in customers. "First come, first served," and served faithfully, whether he pleases all or not. In his work he is sure to preserve the *shadow*, whether the *substance* be afterwards preserved or pickled.

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### LACLEDE HOUSE.

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Mr. H. Woods, the gentleman who is now in charge of this very pleasantly situated public house, has had large experience in this particular line of business, and if he can't give a man satisfaction, that man must be hard to please. Mr. Woods gives his whole mind to his business, neglectful of nothing. He has had the La Clede refurnished and refitted throughout, and the house being comparatively a *new one*, there need be no apprehension from midnight raiders, *nee* bed bugs. The *table*



*d'hote* is all that a good market, good cooks, and cleanliness can render it. That is to say, the LaClede is the best hotel building and the *best* kept house in the city of Cleburne.

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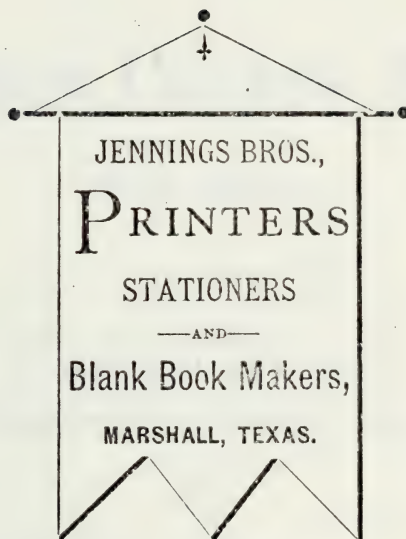
### JAMES W. JOHNSON.

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This gentleman is the oldest operator, living, now engaged in the U. S. Mail stage business; in the State of Texas. Like all successful old stagers in any line of business, he has worked himself up, step by step, from the lowest round of the figuration ladder, until he is now, and has been for some years past, contractor for the transportation of the U. S. Mail, over some of the most important postal routes in the State. Mr. Jim Johnson, as he is best known, though he has been dubbed Colonel, Major and Captain, has never "lost his grip" in business, never got above his business, and it is not uncommon to see him grooming his own teams, or mounted on the box drawing them. Temporary embarrassments only serve to show his metal. The "vinegar" that is in him always comes to his aid, and he invariably, Phoenix-like, rises superior to all unpleasant environments. For a time he was compelled to use the firm name of Wm. H. Johnson & Co., which will be seen elsewhere in his advertisement, in this work, but that has passed into the stage history of Texas, and now again James W. Johnson's name appears at the mast-head of his staging enterprise, and "Richard is himself again." We have known Mr. Johnson many, many years and we can attest his capacity and peculiar fitness for the business he has so long pursued. Indeed, we think him one of the very best stage and mail contractors we ever saw. He at present has two very important lines—the route from Cleburne to Fort Worth, and from Weatherford to Fort Worth, and soon, if not already, he will be operating a third, from Cleburne to Whitney, in Hill county. Uncle Jim, may you live long and prosper.







JENNINGS BROS.,

PRINTERS

STATIONERS

—AND—

Blank Book Makers,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.



# GENERAL DIRECTORIES

— OF —

## JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS,

FOR 1879-80.

### CLEBURNE.

---

#### A

- Adams, David, clk with J. T. Jeffries.  
Armstrong, G. W., shooting gallery, 22 south square.  
Allen, S. B., dry goods, 46 north square.  
Allen, S. B., banker, res South Withilte st.  
Adams, F. E., Deputy County Clerk.  
Averett, Mrs. Mary, cor Wardville and Anglin sts.  
Averett, R. C., carpenter, cor Wardville and Anglin sts.  
Allen, H. C., carpenter, Elliott alley.  
Aiken, James, Deputy Constable.  
Archer, T. B., restaurant, East Henderson st.  
Anderson, W. B., saloon, north-east square.



**ALLEN, P. T.,** Notary Public, west side.

Archer, Jno., farmer, west side.

Adams, F. M., teamster, west side.

Anderson, Patsy, laundress, west side.

## B

Berry, J. P., bartender, 3 public square.

Blakney, J. C., clerk with V. C. Redwine.

Bishops, W. B., Justice of the Peace.

Bennett, Jas. M., clerk with F. T. Jeffries.

Bryan, Jas., Singer Manufacturing Company, north square.

Brown, Robt., clerk with Levi Bros.

Baird, C. P., salesman with N. H. Cook.

Baird, A. F., jr., salesman with N. H. Cook.

Bays, Thomas, saddler with A. H. Cameron.

Butner, D. R., saddler with A. H. Cameron.

Beyer, H. H., clerk with Neumagen & Zacharias.

Ballard, Joseph, bartender "Bismarks."

Bradley & Mitchell, grocers 30 east square.

Bradley, A. Mc., firm Bradley & Mitchell.

**BROWN & WILSON,** Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, House  
furnishing goods, etc., 33 east square.

Brown D. J., firm Brown & Wilson, res west side.

Barr T. J., grocer, 37 east square.

Blair W. F., res cor Henderson and Anglin streets.

Blackwell Nathan, clerk with Gray & Blair.

**BROGDON W. B.,** Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobacco and  
cigars, county produce, etc., 41 Hutchinson building.

Brown S. H., coach-maker, n Anglin street.

Brown Z. C., clerk with J. S. Taylor.

Bartley R. D., butcher with H. C. Fisher.

Bledsoe D. T., lawyer, office n Main street.

**BANK OF CLEBURNE,** Corner Main and Wardville Streets.

Barnes L., res n Main street.

Brown J. C., sheriff, office at court house.





- Baird W. L., merchant, s Main street.  
Baird J. L., clerk, res s Main street.  
Baird Chas. P., clerk with N. H. Cook.  
Berry J. F., hostler, s Main street.  
**BARTLEY & CROWLEY**, Blacksmiths South Main Street.  
Burney House, Burney & Hicks, proprs.  
Burney J. L., Burney house.  
Brown Jas. W., lawyer, 1 west Chambers street.  
Beard Mrs. L. W., dressmaker, post office building.  
Bledsoe Jno. H., deputy sheriff, Chambers street.  
Bradley Henry, freighter, Grand View road.  
Brown James, carpenter, Grand View road.  
Brook Granville, carpenter, Brown street.  
Brown W. J., educator, east Chambers street.  
Bradley Marion, freighter, Henderson street.  
Beard W. F., merchant, cor Anglin and Brown streets.  
Byrd A. J., merchant, res Wilhite st east side.  
Byrd W. H., clerk, res Wilhite st east side.  
Beal Rufus, cor Caddo and James streets.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH**, north Caddo street.  
Butner J. C., freighter, South Caddo street.  
Bowen F. M., coachmaker, North Anglin street.  
Bromley J. T., farmer, res North Main street.  
Bromley James, farmer, res North Main street.  
Bledsoe Mrs. B., music-teacher, North Main street.  
Barker J. G. Trader, West side.  
Beal A. D., carpenter, West side.  
Beal F. C., schoolteacher, West ssde.  
Blackwell, E H., teamster, West side.  
Brown J. J., merchant, West side.  
Brown E. N., clerk, West side.  
Bell J. W., farmer, West side.  
Ballew J. L., merchant, West side.  
Brown, W. H., Empress Saloon.



## C

Chambers N. F., res Second Ward.

**CLARK A. J.**, clerk, res East Chambers street, With Durham & Mabry.

Clayton J. S., lawyer, office Laclede Hotel.

Clark G., grocer, 36 east square.

Cook Robert, clerk, with Ed. Heyder.

Cameron A. H., saddlery, 20 south square.

**COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT, J. H. PARISH**, Proprietor,  
22 south square.

Chapin O. B., waiter, Commercial Restaurant.

Crowley & Co., Blacksmiths, east Chambers street.

Crowley A. J., Wardville street.

Clark S. N., Postmaster.

**CHRONICLE**, Newspaper, cor Cadde and Wardville streets,  
Graves & Yeager, Proprietors.

Christian Walter, clerk, with W. B. Brogden,

Chambers Ben J., lawyer, Chambers street.

Clayton J. D., clerk, with J. S. Taylor.

Criner S. G., clerk with J. S. Taylor.

**CLEBURNE HOUSE**, cor Public Square and North Main sts.,  
W. H. Brown Proprietor.

Clark Mrs. S. J., Assistant Postmaster.

Crane. M. M., County Attorney.

Cook N. H., County Treasurer.

Copeland, Jo. M., South Main street.

Clawson W., employed with Searlock & Hague.

Clough J., boot and shoemaker, South Main street.

Cabiness Miss Belle, dressmaker, postoffice building.

Cox D. R. deputy sheriff, res Wilhite street.

Cagle Charley, banker, east Brown street,

Cashion Margaret, widow, east Brown street,

Carron O. H., shoemaker, east Brown street.





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**JAMES N. ENGLISH,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**

OFFICE—North Side Public Square, in Hutchinson Building.

---

**FULLER'S BARBER SHOP.**

**Cleburne, Texas.**

**Shaving, Hair Cutting, Hair Dressing**  
**AND SHAMPOOING.**

None but the most polite and experienced  
assistants. **ROBT FULLER, Prop'r.**

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**W. H. Johnson & Co.,**  
**U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINES.**

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**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STAGES.**


**CLEBURNE, TEXAS, 1879-80.**

**Leaves Cleburne at 7 a.m. daily.**

**Arrives at Fort Worth at 2 p.m. daily.**

**Leaves Fort Worth at 7 a.m. double daily.**

**Arrives at Weatherford at 1 p.m. double daily.**

 The best of Drivers and Teams on the route. Every courtesy will be extended to Passengers.



A. R. MOODY.

W. J. MOODY

HORSESHOEING

—A—  
SPECIALTY.REPAIRING  
—OF—  
ALL KINDS.

# MOODY & BRO.,

## GENERAL BLACKSMITHS,

—AND—

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS,

Work Shops on cor. Mill and Henderson Sts.,  
Near the Public Springs,

CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

All work done at reasonable rates and in a workmanlike style.

J. W. MEEK.

J. A. MEEK

# MEEK BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices.



Fresh Canned Goods, Preserves, Etc.

Country Produce

Bought and Sold.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

BAGGING AND TIES,

North Side Public Square, CLEBURNE, TEXAS.



**CLEBURNE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE**, cor Anglin and Chambers streets, W. J. Brown, Principal; Mrs. A. A. Senter, Assistant.

Call Frank, painter, west side.

Collins Albert, farmer, west side.

Cash Mary E., widow, west side.

Cunningham, W. J., carpenter, west side.

Cunningham P. M., teamster, west side.

Corley D. S., Blacksmith, west side.

Conley H., west side.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH, West Side.**

Campbell T. J., seeking health, res Willingham st.

Campbell Jno. W., mason and plasterer, Wilmington street.

Christian W. M., lawyer, office Oatis & Kouns.

**CADDO STREET SELECT SCHOOL**, Miss A. H. TRACY, Principal.

Clark —, waiter, at Tennessee House.

Covalt Wilson, carpenter, north Anglin street.

Copeland John B., farmer, south Main street.

Copeland James, farmer, south Main street.

Clark George, school-teacher, south Main street,

Conway F. M., carpenter, south Main street.

## D

Dickerson W. M., carpenter, west side.

Durkee Jas. F., teamster, west side.

Davie E. M., firm Keating & Davie.

**DERROUGH J. H.**, Gun and Locksmith, east Chambers st.

Doley J. W., clerk with Poole & Bro.

**DEAL Dr. W. H.**, Drugs, Medicines, Stationery, Paints, Oils and dyes, 31 east square.

Deal L. S., clerk with W. H. Deal.

Delmonico saloon, W. B. Anderson, propr.

Davis G. W., bar-tender at Delmonico.

Dalton J. W., grocer, 38 north square.





- Dalton W. G., clerk, 38 north square.  
Dober A. W., soda manufacturer.  
Disharoon, general laborer, Henderson street.  
DeBerry A. W., lawyer, office bank building.  
Dallas Wagon Yard, South Main street.  
Davis John, engineer at Lockett's mill.  
Day & Son, blacksmiths, South Main street.  
Day A., blacksmith with Day & Son.  
Day C. W., blacksmith with Day & Son.  
Dunlop James, brick mason.  
Dickson Campbell, hardware merchants, cor public square and  
Chambers street.  
Dillon M. G., painter, west side.  
Daugherty W. R., dairyman, west side.  
Dowell A. J., teamster, west side.  
Davis Maria, laundress, west side.  
Day Mrs. Anna, widow, west side.  
Dill E. A., farmer, west side.  
Dill J. L., farmer, west side.  
DeJarnett W. T., carpenter, west side.  
**DURHAM & MABRY, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and**  
dealers in paints, oils and dye stuffs, 4 public square  
west side.  
Durham B. L., res south mill street.  
Dobson W. D., with Levi Bros.  
Dabney J. F., salesman with N. H. Cook.  
Deneke G., boot and shoemaker.  
**DONALDSON J. M., Saddlery, 24 South Square.**  
Donaldson B. M., with J. M. Donaldson.

## E

- Earl C. P., with T. B. Archer, Henderson street.  
Ellis A. C., with Cowley & Co.  
**ENGLISH J. N., Attorney at Law, 41 South Square.**  
Earl M. W., insurance agent.



Ewing W. J., county judge, office court house.  
Evins George, engineer, res south Main street.  
Easterwood J., brickmaker and contractor.  
Elson J. C., boarding house, James street.  
Ellis Armstrong, blacksmith, west side.  
Eller J. M., clerk, with W. B. Brogdon.

## F

Field E. L., clerk with Guggenheim.  
Fain B. M., clerk with Dr. Kahle.  
**FULLER ROBERT**, Shaving Saloon and Bath House, 35  
east square.  
Fisher Thomas, barber, with Robert Fuller.  
**FISHER C. H.**, Meat Market, South Square.  
**FOWLER & LISTER**, Livery Stable, 7 Henderson Street.  
Field M. D., cor Wardville and Caddo streets.  
Forbes —, res east Buffalo street.  
Fisher F. A., lawyer, office Taylor building.  
Fain Robert, teamster, west side.  
Ferguson W. H., teamster, west side.  
Featherston Mrs. E. A., widow, west side  
**FEATHERSTON MISS M. T.**, Music Teacher.

## G

Guggenheim L. M., dry goods, etc., under Laeledge Hotel.  
Guess Henry, clerk, Laeledge Hotel.  
Graves W. H., Chronicle office.  
Gray & Blair, hardware merchants.  
Gray N., res James and Anglin streets.  
**GRAVES & HOUSE**, Real Estate Agents, north side Public  
Square.  
Gresham, H. C. clerk, with J. S. Taylor.  
Granberry Sol., hotel dish washer.  
Graham James, laborer.





Guffey —, cor Main and Brown streets.  
Grove John, printer, Chronicle office.  
George W. F., lawyer, office north Main street  
Goodwin Jos. F., trader, south Mill street.  
Graffa C. H., carpenter, Alvarado street.  
Graffa Frank, Alvarado street.  
Greer B. A., carpenter, north Anglin street.  
Gregory Wm., carpenter, boards Wm. Christian.  
Gillam J. L., deputy constable.  
Greenwell M. D., res north Caddo st., office east side square.  
Gatewood J. S., farmer, west side.  
Gilmore G. W., farmer, west side.  
Griffin, T. H. constable, west side.  
**GRAHAM & RAMSEY**, Fire Insurance Agents, office with J.  
W. Brown, west Chambers street.

## H

Haley Robert, grocer, 5 west square.  
Helle A. H., barber, 9 west square.  
**HEATH BROS.**, Real Estate Agency, 10 West Square.  
Heath E. M. res Chambers street west square.  
Heath O. S., of Heath Bros.  
Heath C. L., clerk, with J. T. Jeffries.  
Hill Wm., E., salesman with C Dickson.  
Hearn Edgar, colored, cook, Laclede Hotel.  
Heyder Edward, grocery and bakery, 16, cor square and  
Chambers street.  
Henderson Robert, laborer, with C. W. Reesor  
Hoft James, boot and shoemaker, 24 south square.  
Hibbs. P., cabinet maker.  
Hershel Louis, Bismarck saloon, Chambers street.  
Hodge W G., book-keeper, with W. C. Smith.  
Haggard Squire, saddlery and harness, 6 Caddo street.  
Hoffman F, oyster saloon, 3 Caddo street.  
Hedges Blakely, druggist.



Harmon J. A., carpenter, 3 Henderson street.  
Haley Brush, waiter, Cleburne House.  
Hargraves Lizzie, chambermaid, Cleburne House.  
Heard W. F., banker, res north Main street.  
Hedges Gus, printer, Chronicle office.  
Hudson John B. Clerk District Court.  
Hudson Mrs. S. H. James street.  
Haley Mrs. Jane, south Main street.  
Hopkins, J., miller and engineer, west side.  
Hughes, Thomas, laborer, west side.  
Hague, Thomas, of Scurlock & Hague.  
Hicks, Mrs. M. A., of Burney & Hicks, south Main st.  
Hancock, Minnie, widow, Alvarado st.  
Hart, M. A., bartender, west side.  
Harns, E. P., boarding house, Henderson st.  
Holland, —, north Caddo st.  
Holcomb, U. M., mason and plasterer, north Anglin st.  
Hutchinson, Rev., res north Anglin st.  
Hall, Col. J. M., lawyer, res north Anglin st.  
**HEATH, MISS ELLA, Teacher of Penmanship.**  
Hightower, V. M., farmer, west side.  
Hendricks, Mrs. Anna, widow, school teacher.  
Haggerton, Henry, blacksmith, James st.  
Hodge, Wm., Mayor of Cleburne.

## I

Ingram Calvin, farmer, res west side.

## J

**JEFFRIES J. T., Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,**  
hats and clothing, 11 west square.  
Johnson Alfred, barber, 44 north square.  
Jones J. L., carpenter, res James street.  
**JAMES T. R., Saddlery and Harness, South Main Street.**  
Jordan P., laborer, east Chambers street.



Jones A. R., carpenter, west side.

Johnson W. H., stage agent, res James street.

**JOHNSON JAMES W.**, Stage Contractor, Office in Cleburne house.

Johnson Taylor, stage driver.

Jenkins B. F., well digger, res east Brown street.

Jennings Jasper, with singer company.

Jackson J. B., teamster, res west side.

Jacobs A. B., sewing machine agent.

Jones R. (col'd), laundress, west side.

## K

Keating Dr. J. M., office north square, bds LaClede.

Kaufman S., clerk with Guggenheim.

King Walter, tinner with Brown & Wilson.

Keller C., tinner with Brown & Wilson.

Khale M. S., druggist, 34 east square.

Kennard Alfred, barber, 44 north square.

Knight O. P., sewing machine agent.

Keating & Davie, livery stable, south Main street.

Keating J. R., firm K. & D., stable south Main street.

Kennard Charley, farmer, east Buffalo street.

Killough Mrs. H. E., widow, east Buffalo street.

Killough & Hix, wagon yard, Henderson street.

Kanneday J. W., carriage maker, west side.

King Mary G., widow, west side.

Kindrick R. P., marble cutter, west side.

Kindrick J. R., marble cutter, west side.

## L

Lovelady, J. P., saloon, 3 public square.

**LACLEDE HOTEL**, cor Chambers Street and Square, Proprietor H. Wood.

Levi Bros., grocers and cotton buyers at Cleburne and Dallas, under LaClede Hotel.





Long, Henry, baker with C. R. Schmaltz.  
Long, Thos., laborer in Commercial Restaurant.  
Levi, Moses, bartender at Bismark.  
**LAWRENCE, THOMAS**, Jeweler, cor Henderson and Square  
Laski, Max, merchant tailor, 1 north Caddo st.  
Lartigue, Daniel, butcher with C. H. Fisher.  
Lovelady, S. W., distiller, 5 Henderson st.  
Lister, George, hostler stable, 7 Henderson st.  
Lorance, Mrs. T. D., cor Main and Wardville sts.  
Lee, J. H., desk clerk, post office.  
Lorance, Liston, printer, Chronicle office.  
Lockett, Henry, Lockett's Mill, Mill st.  
Lockett, William, teamster, Mill st.  
Logan, J. H., Notary Public, Kouns' office.  
Lott, A. J., proprietor Lott's Mill, Mill st.  
Lockett, Solomon, retired merchant, south Main st.  
Lacy, W. D., carpenter, Elliott st.  
Lewis, E. T., merchant, Gillingham st.  
Lindgren, J. A., photographer, cor Henderson and Andlin sts.  
Liland, Chas., clk, res East Chambers st.  
Lee, Voelker, baker, 9 west square.  
Leach, R. P., carpenter, 3 Henderson st.  
Lock, W. W., farmer, res west side.  
Legg, L. T., farmer, res west side.  
Lister, O. P., farmer, res west side.  
Leach, P. P., carpenter, Buffalo st.  
Lowery, Col. —, City Marshal.

## M

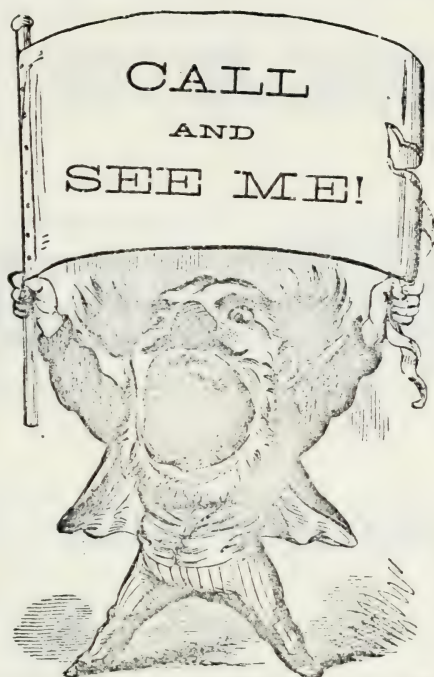
Maxey G. H., lawyer, res Brown street.  
Mayors office, 4 north Main street.  
Morton John C., with I. C. Meek.  
**MEEK I. C.**, Grocer, 1 Public Square.  
McCrary W. D., bartender.  
Mabry Jeff C. firm Durham & Mabry.



- Moses Julius, cigar dealer, 6 west square.  
Morris & Co., grocers, 8 west square.  
Morris E, clerk, 8 west square.  
McDaniel E. W. vegetable dealer, 12 west square.  
Mitchell J W., bookseller, 13 west square.  
Merritt E. F., physician, office LaCledde Hotel.  
Moore Emma, chambermaid, LaCledde Hotel.  
Mayer S., clerk, with Guggenheim.  
Musgrave Charles, clerk, Levi Bros.  
Mistral F. E., clerk, east square.  
Mitchell R. B., clerk, LaCledde Hotel.  
Martin J. H., clerk, with Edward Heyder.  
Moody Sam H., boot and shoemaker, 24 south square.  
**MURPHY & YEAGER, Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,**  
26 and 27 east Chambers street.  
Mistral C. L., dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, and hats, 29  
east square.  
Mitchell W. H., Merchant.  
Mitchell John D., clerk, 30 east square.  
**MOORE W. T., Dentist, 41 North Square.**  
**MEEK BROS., Grocers, 42 North Square.**  
Meek J. S., cotton buyer, 42 north square.  
Meek J. W., merchant, 42 north square.  
Meek J. A., merchant, 42 north square.  
Maxey J. L., bartender, Palace saloon.  
Madison Mrs. E. A., millinery, 2 Henderson street.  
Mansker, J., butcher.  
**MOODY & BROS., Blacksmiths, cor Mill and Henderson sts.**  
McCoombs, Henry, (col.) cook, 6 Henderson street.  
McShane Andrew, hostler.  
Moore S. E., widow, west side,  
McMullen Ney, west Willingham street.  
McAllister, Niss Anna, teacher.  
Mullens, J. T., laborer, south Mill street.  
McDonald Neal, hostler, south Main street.  
Murdock, W. bootmaker, south Main street.







**W. B. BROGDEN,**

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

**GROCERIES,**

Plantation and Family

**SUPPLIES**

Hutchinson Building

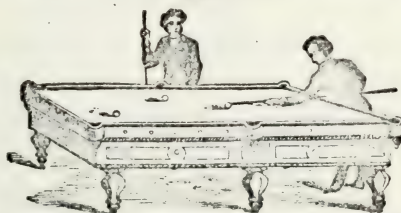
**Cleburne, Texas.**

Highest Market Price paid for

**Country Produce & Grain.**

**PALACE SALOON**

—AND—



**BILLIARD HALL**

**W. H. EARL, Proprietor.**

Dealer in all kinds of Imported

**Wines, Liquors AND Cigars**

**North Side Public Square, CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**



**W. T. MOORE,****CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**

OFFICE—On North Side of Public Square, Up-Stairs, in Hutchinson Building.

**REFERENCES.**

FIRST—Eighteen years practice in North and South America.

SECOND—Dr. L. H. Gebhard, Alvarado; Dr. Hamilton, Alvarado; Dr. Andrew Young, Cleburne; Dr. W. H. Deal, Cleburne; Dr. J. C. Simonds, Cleburne.

THIRD—Seven years successful practice in Johnson county, Texas.

**SPECIAL**

Attention given to DISEASED GUMS and TEETH, and to the correction of irregularity in children's teeth. Competition defied, and every operation guaranteed to be as good as can be had in the State.



Miller John, Saddler, with T. R. James.  
Martin C. P., wagon-maker, west side.  
Millsap Edward, freighter, Grand View road.  
McCormick C. C., jeweler.  
McIlhenny C. L., freighter, east Chambers.  
McLane Anna, washerwoman.  
Manly James, waiter, Tennessee House.  
McCoy —, north Anglin street.  
McConnell S. M., farmer, north Main street.  
Morrison, J. M., teamster, west side.  
Mansker J. C., teamster, west side.

## N

Newton F. M., clerk with M. D. Shipe.  
**NEUMAGER & ZACHARIAS**, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats  
and clothing, cor Caddo street and square.  
Neumager S., (firm of Neumager & Zacharias), res Robinson  
street.  
**NIX DR. M. T.**, Dentist, Office Over Keating & Osborne's  
drug store, north square.  
Nix W. R., clerk with J. S. Taylor.  
Newel Edward, fruit vendor.

## O

Odell Judge J. M., res cor Brown & Anglin streets.  
Odell John B., clerk, with Robert Haley.  
Otis & Kouns, lawyers, office 3 Main street.  
Oats Jackson, laborer, west side.  
Osborne & Keating, druggists, 45 north square.  
Overton Sam, laborer, Buffalo street.

## P

Parnell R. E., clerk, Chambers street, west side.  
Pitts T. T., carpenter, Chambers street, west side.





Pogue, J. W., lunch stand, 23 south square.  
Poole & Co., grocers, 28 east square.  
Poole Bob, grocer, 28 east square.  
Poole Dudley, clerk, with Poole & Co.  
Pole Wm. B., firm of Poole & Co.  
Poindexter W., lawyer, 4 north Caddo street.  
**PLUMMER CAPT. O. T., Lawyer, Office Hutchinson Building.**  
**PALACE SALOON, W. H. Earl, Proprietor. North Square.**  
Paddleford S. C., lawyer, north main street.  
Post office, cor Caddo and Wardville streets.  
Parrish J. H., fireman, Lott's mill.  
Prince W. C., fireman, Lott's mill.  
Preston G. W., bootmaker.  
Pollard Anderson, laborer.

## R

Redwine V. C., family grocery, 7 west square.  
**REESOR C. W., Meat Market, 19 South Square.**  
Ransom R. & Co., general merchandise.  
Ransom Rutherford, res west side.  
Remonto J., merchant tailor, 2 Caddo street.  
Roberts E. C., sewing machine agent.  
Reynolds Wm., book-keeper, Cleburne house.  
Renfro Lem., waiter at Cleburne house.  
Redd Henry, cook at Cleburne house.  
Ramsey J. J., agricultural implements, north Main street.  
Ransom Jno. R., county surveyor.  
Reever Berry, miller.  
Raby L., miller.  
Richardson Thomas, brickmaker.  
Ross Wm. F., farmer, north Main street.  
Ross Albert, farmer, north Main street.  
**RAMSEY W. F., Attorney at Law, Office with J. W. Brown.**  
Rutledge Warren, book-keeper, bank of Cleburne.  
Ragland T. S., printer, west side.



Rushing W. C., preacher, west side.

Robinson W. P., bartender, west side.

## S

Shaffer John, (col'd), with Willingham Bros.

Shaffer J. M., farmer, west Henderson street.

Scott J. R., carpenter and builder, west Chambers street.

School house, Easterwood.

Scott Tom, (col'd), farmer, south mill street.

Speer Mollie, dressmaker, 5 Main street.

Scurlock & Hague, agricultural implements, &c.

Scurlock T A., of Scurlock & Hague, 5 Main street.

Scurlock W. M., notary public.

Shaw Hugh, manager Texas hotel.

Shacklett McClellan, res Willbanks' house.

Sommers Kelley, (col'd), laborer, north Chambers street.

Sanders Lany, freighting, Chambers street.

Stanford Catherine, (col'd), washwoman.

Simonds, Dr. Jr., between Brown and Chambers streets.

Stone Isaac, trader, cor Austin and Wardville streets.

Shaw James, freighter, Brown street, east square.

Savage Philip, brickmason, boards Wm. Christian.

Smith Master Percy, manager Tennessee House.

Sheppard Mrs., cor Brown and Anglin streets.

Shaw W. T., merchant, north Anglin street.

Shaw G. C., farmer, north Main street.

Self Willie, under clerk, with J. C. Meek.

Sanders Sam P., clerk, Mabry & Durham.

Shaffer John, clerk.

Ships M. D., grocer, 13 west square.

Styron James A., salesman, with C. Dickson.

Stephens A. J., stage driver.

**SCHMALTZ C. R., Bakery and Grocery, 18 South Square.**

Sitton W. A., carriage maker, in building with Derrough.

**SEYFREIDT WM., Jeweler, 30 East Square.**





Simonds Dr. J. C., news dealer, 31 east square.  
Smith W. C., cotton buyer, 32 east square.  
Scribner Harry, clerk, with Thos. Lawrence.  
Smith B. F., photographer, 5 north Caddo street.  
Senter E. G., clerk, with J. W. Delton.  
Swartz D. H., photographer, room over 41, north square.  
Shaw W. T., clerk, with S. R. Allen.  
Shive T. H., clerk, with S. R. Allen.  
Shaw L. E., clerk, with S. R. Allen.  
Styron W. W., meat market, 1 Henderson street, west square.  
Scott H., wagon maker, corner Mill and Henderson streets,  
west square.  
Stewart Frank, (col'd), laborer, 6 Henderson street.  
Snider J. J., farmer, res west square.  
Snider W. W., farmer, res west square.  
Smith Tillman, lawyer, bank building.  
**SCURLOCK A. C., News Reporter, Chronicle Office.**  
Simpson R. D., lawyer, cor Main and Wardville streets.  
Sears G. A., teamster, James street.  
Smith Stark, farmer, south Main street.  
Stanley Bob, farmer, south Main street.

## T

Terry & Chambers, restaurant, 2 public square.  
Terry S. L., res second ward.  
**TATUM, T. J., Lumber Dealer, Builder and Contractor, cor**  
Chambers and Anglin streets.  
Terpening, J., clerk, Brown & Wilson.  
**TAYLOR J. S., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots**  
and shoes, hats and clothing.  
Taylor John, laborer, with Killough & Hix.  
Thrasher John, blacksmith.  
**TEXAS HOTEL, Uncle Joe. Shaw, Proprietor.**  
Tear Robert, brickmaker and contractor.  
Thompson Mrs. Bettie, widow.



Tracy R. E., tinner, with C. Dickson.

Taylor Mrs. L. F., widow, west side.

Turner J. C., Miner, west side.

Thomas James, blacksmith, west side.

**TENNESSEE HOUSE**, Mrs. Sallie E. Smith, Proprietress,  
north Mill street.

## W

**WILLINGHAM BROS.**, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
staple and fancy dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, etc.

Willingham J. A., boards at Cleburne House.

**WOOD H.**, LaCleve Hotel.

Williams J. T., grocer, 36 east square.

Wayne George, carpenter, with T. J. Tatum.

Wilson H. S., firm Brown & Wilson, res Henderson street.

Williams & Clark, grocers, 36 east square.

Wilkinson, J. P. fruit stand, cor square and Caddo street.

Warren, T. F., bartender.

Wells, Noel, printer, Chronicle office.

**WILLIAMS W. L.**, Clerk County Court.

Wells W. F., journalist, south Mill street.

**WOOD ELI**, Cotton Weigher.

Wilbanks House, east Chambers street.

Wedding Mark, proprietor Wilbank House.

Way Josli, laborer, east Chambers street.

Wilbanks Gardner, res Chambers street.

Wilbank B. F., stockraiser.

Wells Mrs. M., widow, east Brown street.

Wren Proctor, school teacher.

Wilson A. J., jailor, res Henderson street.

Wilson Malcom, freighter.

Ward W. H., Ginwright.

**WAGLEY, Dr. J. F.**, Office LaCleve Hotel.

Whitmore, J. E., carpenter, west side.

Williams, Mrs. Mattie, widow, west side.

Wilson J. D., saddler, west side.



Wright Mary, laundress, west side.

White Susan, laundress, west side.

White Jane, laundress, west side.

## Y

Yeager Geo., res south Wilhite street.

Yeager & Graves, Chronicle office.

Young Jos., hostler, 7 Henderson street.

---

# GRAND VIEW.

---

## B

Butler W. B., clerk at Hollingsworth.

Baillie & Boyd, groceries and planters goods.

Barber Saloon, Welsh, proprietor.

## C

Clark L. P., blacksmithing.

Coalter T. J., with Engleman.

Cotter & Penn, general merchandise.

## D

Davis T. E. clerk, with Baillie & Boyd.

## E

Earl C. G., clerk, with Cotter & Penn.

Engleman B. L., general merchandise.





## F

Fagan & Gosen, blacksmiths.

## G

Gebhard Dr. L. H., drugs and medicines.

Grand View Hotel, J. P. Reynolds, proprietor.

## H

Hamilton Dr. S. L., physician.

Haden G. W., physician.

Hamilon John, drug clerk.

Howell James B., drug clerk.

**HOLLINGSWORTH, S. P., Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, hardware, crockery, etc.,**

Hollingsworth J. E., general manager for S. P. Hollingsworth.

## I

I. O. O. F.'s Hall, over Cotter & Penn.

Jones, Phillip, clerk, with Dr. Gebhard.

## K

Keating W. W., agricultural implements.

## M

Meadows --, Dentist.

McAdams A. J., wagon-maker, etc.

Masonic Hall, over Methodist Church.

## P

Post Office, M. D. Miller, Postmaster.

Pittman & Sanson, drugs and medicines.

Pitts, A. J., book-keeper, with Hollingsworth.

Porter, J. F., clerk, with Hollingsworth.



Penn R. J., with Cotter & Penn.  
Parks E. A., with Cotter & Penn.  
Photograph gallery, Welsh, artists.

## S

Sunny Side Saloon, Clark & Ramsey,

## W

Wyatt G. S., clerk, with Pittman & Sanson.  
Walker B. F., Bakery.  
Wilburn, W. J., clerk with Hollingsworth.,

---

# ALVARADO.

---

## A

Adair E. Y., general merchandise.  
Adair David, clerk.  
Atchley & Davis, druggists.

## B

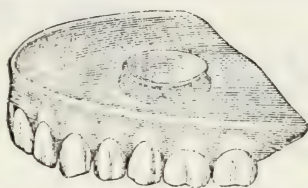
Blair & Kellough, dry goods, &c.  
Brewer & Bro, family groceries.  
**BLEDSON H., Dealer in Books and Stationery, Etc., Etc.**

## C

Cotter G. W. & Co., general merchandise.  
Campbell J. M., clerk.  
Collins J. L., carpenter and joiner.







M. T. NIX,  
Resident Dentist

CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

Formerly of Rusk, Tex. OFFICE OVER KEATING & OSBORN'S DRUG STORE.

---

HENRY BLEDSOE,  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
ALVARADO, TEXAS.

Office in Postoffice Building.

---

W. F. RAMSEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
CLEBURNE, JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COLLECTIONS AND LAND LITIGATION.

---

O. T. PLUMMER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
*Cleburne, Johnson, Co., Texas.*

Will practice in the District Courts of Johnson and adjoining counties, and also in the Appellate and Superior Courts of the State, and in the Federal Courts at Dallas, Texas.

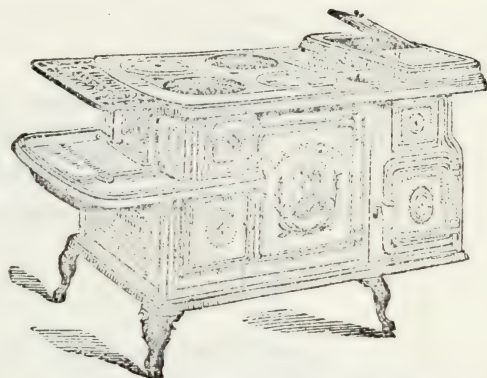


D. J. BROWN.

H. S. WILSON.

**BROWN & WILSON,**

Dealers in Every Variety of

**Cooking and Heating Stoves,****HARDWARE,****CUTLERY,****QUEENSWARE, PUMPS, PLOWS,**

—AND—

**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.****Mitchell Wagons, Tin, Copper AND Sheet Iron Ware,**

Of every description kept on hand and made to order.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ROOFING, GUTTERING AND REPAIR WORK.****East Side Public Square,****CLEBURNE,****TEXAS.**



## D

Duff A. F., photographer.

## E

Evans W. L., firm of G. W. Cotter & Co.

Edwards Wm., Drugs and groceries.

## F

Friou J. H., agricultural implements.

Fitzgerald J. F., blacksmithing.

Forrester Elijah, grocer.

Friou & Spears, general merchandise.

## H

Humphries L. H., boots and shoes.

Head B. J., proprietor "latest fashion" saloon.

Hoyle & Hutton, general merchandise.

## M

Morgan A. M., clerk with Adair.

Mathews J. M., groceries and provisions.

## N

Norman J. F., firm Cotter & Co.

Norman W. B., druggist.

Norman, clerk, with Cotter & Co.

## O

Oakes & Co., groceries and family supplies.





## P

Payne T. J., bartender.  
Poindexter & Bledsoe, grocers.  
Post office, Henry Bledsoe, postmaster.  
Prestidge W. A., with Cotter & Co.  
Prestidge J. M., with Cotter & Co.

## R

Ross Dr. W. S., practicing physician.

## S

Sparks House, Maj. N. Sparks, proprietor.  
Stilwell J. E., barber.

## T

Thompson Jas., with Adair.

## W

Wright J. H., firm W. C. Wright.  
Wright & Baugh, undertakers.  
Wright W. C. & Co., blacksmithing.  
Wilson & Co., Diamond Saloon.  
Weaver & Son., general merchandise.  
Wallace E. E., blacksmith.  
Wright House, Wm. C. Wright proprietor.

## Y

Yeager E. F., lawyer and land agent.



# CADDO GROVE

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

---

Caddo Grove Seminary, Prof. Sanders, Principal.

Dennis Owen, blacksmith.

Forrester —, groceries.

**GOODLOE P. H.**, Dry Goods Groceries, etc.

Goodloe H. C., clerk, with P. H. Goodloe.

Jones —, woodshop.

McMillan Dr., drugs and medicines.

Ussery Wm., mixed stock merchandise.

West W. L., general merchandise.





# FARMERS' DIRECTORY

—OF—

## JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS.

### FOR 1879-80.

Containing the names and postoffice addresses of those, *only*, who are *bona fide* tax-payers in Johnson County, on realty situated in both county and in its towns, a very large majority of whom are the owners of farms, nurseries and plantations.

---

## A

	Cleburne.	Johnson County.
Ascue E.		
Adams S. C.	do	do
Adams C. M.	do	do
Armstrong Jo. T.	do	do
Armstrong G. M.	do	do
Allen S. B.	do	do
Anglin V. S., Acton, (Hood County,) on line.		
Allin Philip T.	Cleburne.	Johnson County.
Alexander W. C.	do	do
Arnold O. P.	do	do
Adams J. J.	do	do
Allison J. H.	do	do
Aikin W.	do	do
Aikin H. P.	do	do



		Johnson County.
Allard J. B.	Cleburne	
Alexander M. C.	do	do
Alford H.	do	do
Alford W. F.	do	do
Alexander G. H.	do	do
Antley B. F.	Caddo	do
Armstrong R. B.	do	do
Armstrong J. P.	Marystown.	do
Atchley Dr. C.	Alvarado.	do
Adair E. Y.	do	do
Alberts E. T.	do	do
Askew L. D. C.	Cleburne.	do.
Anderson J. M.	Stubblefield.	do
Alexander S. A.	do	do
Anderson J. C.	do	do
Amstrong W. M.	Caddo.	do
Arches James	Marystown.	do
Adkin John	do	do
Angel E. W.	Pleasant Point.	do
Anderson J. E.	do	do

## B

		Johnson County
Barr F. C.	Cleburne	
Bledsoe Mrs. Sue	do	do
Brown Owen	do	do
Brewer Holland	do	do
Bates Alvin	do	do
Ballew Jo M.	do	do
Bishop W. B.	do	do
Brown John C.	do	do
Brown James W	do	do
Bonner G. W.	do	do
Barnes A. A.	do	do
Barr T. J.	do	do
Brown & Wilson	do	do



Boaz D. L.	Cleburne.	Johnson County.
Butler J. R.	do	do
Bledsoe John H.	do	do
Brown S. L. J., Mrs.	do	do
Bateson John W.	do	do
Blair W. T.	do	do
Bradley & Mitchell	do	do
Bolin J. A.	do	do
Beals Rufus	do	do
Brumley J. F.	do	do
Boatright W. C.	do	do
Brumley J. C.	do	do
Bibles J. G.	do	do
Brumley W. H.	do	do
Brumley John H.	do	do
Bills J. H.	do	do
Baker J. L.	do	do
Byers J. W.	do	do
Berry A. J., Georges Creek, Somerville County.		
Berry W. F., Georges Creek, Somerville County.		
Byers Mrs. E. T.	Cleburne.	do
Brooks Jo. H.	do	do
Barclay H. W.	do	do
Boatright D. J.	do	do
Byrd S. J.	do	do
Beasley Richard	do	do
Blanton Ben	do	do
Blanton E. P.	do	do
Brooks S. E.	do	do
Bayless S. M.	do	do
Bayless Harris	do	do
Banks J. W.	do	do
Banks D. F.	do	do
Boyd D. W.	do	do
Bryan J. L.	do	do
Bryan B. W.	do	do





Baugh J. S.	Cleburne.	Johnson County.
Banks W. E.	do	do
Bennett W. H., Nolands River, Hill County.		
Bennett Richard, Nolands River, Hill County.		
Brooks H. W.	Cleburne.	Johnson County.
Bailey L. W.	do	do
Bills Wallace	do	do
Bullard Asa	do	do
Bibbs H. H., Nolands River, Hill County.		
Briden Henry.	Cleburne.	Johnson County.
Bills W. H.	do	do
Bransom D. A.	Caddo.	do
Bransom B. W.	do	do
Bruce Richard	do	do
Boyd L. D.	do	do
Barnes H. L.	do	do
Barnes F.	do	do
Black S. A.	do	do
Boyd L. D.	do	do
Bane B. F.	Caddo.	do
Bell Jos.	do	do
Blair G. W.	do	do
Bruce H. G.	do	do
Bills J. H.	do	do
Belcher T. H.	Marystown.	do
Bransom G. W.	Caddo.	do
Bransom L. C.	do	do
Bransom G. W. Sr.	do	do
Birdwell Jno.	do	do
Bransom J. A.	do	do
Bransom J. W.	do	do
Bransom J. W.	do	do
Best C. M.	Alvarado.	do
Bales J. B.	do	do
Bounds W. R.	do	do
Bolt Jno.	do	do



E. M. HEATH.

O. S. HEATH.

HEATH BROS.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS  COLLECTORS

CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

---

Will Buy and Sell Lands, Pay Taxes, Furnish

Abstracts of Titles, etc. Twenty-Five

Years Experience in Lands in John-

son and Surrounding Counties.

---

OFFICE — West Side Public Square.





JAMES GRAHAM,

W. F. RAMSEY.

GRAHAM & RAMSEY,

Fire Insurance Agents

CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

REPRESENTING

RELIABLE COMPANIES

ONLY.

Business Solicited from Adjoining Counties.



Black J. T.	Alvarado.	Johnson County.
Barnes Ben	do	do
Brown S. J.	do	do
Baine G. W.	do	do
Brickley Wm.	do	do
Baker J. A.	do	do
Baker M. L.	do	do
Bledsoe E. B.	do	do
Blackwell Wm.	do	do
Bledsoe Henry	do	do
Bailey D. J.	do	do
Baker J. M.	do	do
Blair L. B.	do	do
Barnes A. J.	Barnesville.	do
Benton, A. D.	Grand View.	do
Banks, R. J.	do	do
Benton, W. S.	do	do
Boyd, Jno. H.	do	do
Boyd, B. M.	Stubblefield.	do
Boyd David	do	do
Buchanan J. E.	do	do
Bailey E. A.	Cleburne.	do
Box R. II.	do	do
Bryant S. A.	Grand View.	do
Boatright C.	do	do
Box E. F.	do	do
Barnes Moses	Barnesville.	do
Burton J. D.	Grand View.	do
Bramlett J. L.	Stubblefield.	do
Briscoe J. N.	do	do
Bast N. W.	Grand View.	do
Billingsley Grass	Stubblefield.	do
Baillo F. B.	do	do
Boyd J. G. D.	do	do
Benton J. G.	do	do
Boyd D. O.	do	do



Binyon W. J.	Stubblefield,	Johnson County.
Benton P. S.	do	do
Blackwell J. T.	Marystown,	do
Buey W. H.	do	do
Buey J. H.	do	do
Beavers T. J.	do	do
Barnard J. S.	Marystown,	do
Booth F. J.	do	do
Bean Wm.	do	do
Bransom Ben	do	do
Bockman W. W.	do	do
Bockman S. R.	do	do
Bradley J. B.	Pleasant Point,	do
Bradley W. H.	do	do
Brocton T. J.	do	do
Brown T. L.	do	do
Butler W. H.	do	do
Brewer George W.	do	do
Barnett W. F. D.	do	do
Boydston J. T.	do	do
Bugbee A.	do	do
Bradley S. D.	do	do
Blanton J. H.	do	do
Blanton E. E.	do	do
Brown D. R.	do	do

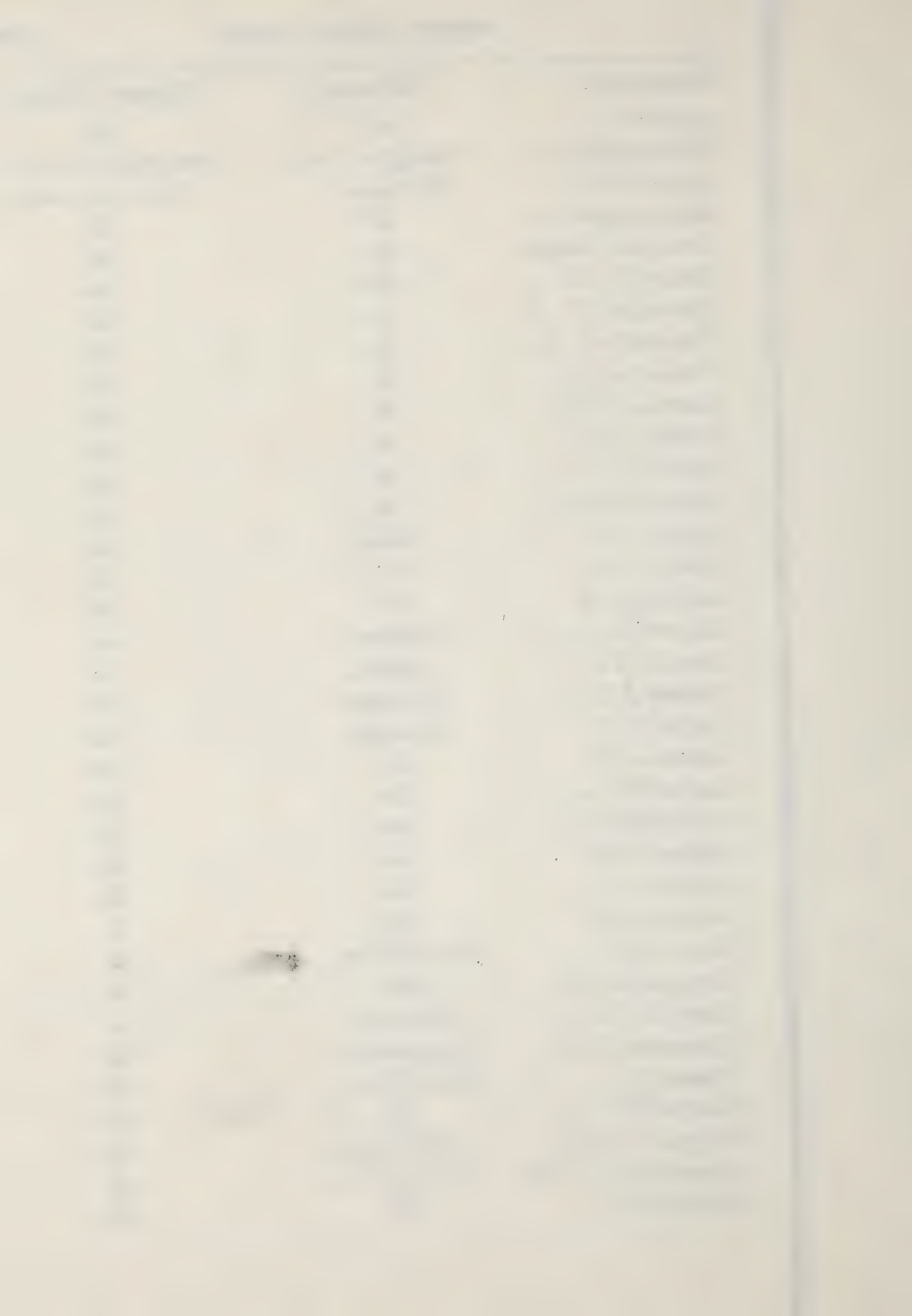
## C

Chambers J. R.,	George's Creek,	Somerville County.
Chambers B. J.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Criner S. G.	do	do
Chaney W. R.	do	do
Cook N. H.	do	do
Clark J. S.	do	do
Cates W. D.	do	do
Crane M. M.	do	do





Capps E. E.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Capps W. J.	do	do
Chambers H. A.,	George's Creek,	Somerville County.
Cumins B. F.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Culverhouse W. J.	do	do
Caruthers Samuel	do	do
Clardy N. S.	do	do
Crittenden W. T.	do	do
Cleveland C. L.	do	do
Clements N. R.	do	do
Cravens W. M.	do	do
Calahan J. A.	do	do
Cannon J. A.	do	do
Cameron Jno.	do	do
Clark C. W.	Caddo,	do
Clark W. C.	do	do
Carlock J. R.	do	do
Calvert E. J.	Cleburne,	do
Cope R. F.	Caddo,	do
Calvert J. C.	Cleburne,	do
Combs Z. D.	Alvarado,	do
Combs J. P.	do	do
Combs W. L.	do	do
Conkrite W. C.	do	do
Cotter G. W.	do	do
Claunch A. J.	do	do
Coulter R. W.	do	do
Clark S. S.	Grand View,	do
Cooper Geo. H.	do	do
Curry J. W.	Cleburne,	do
Shropshire J. M.	Barnesville,	do
Criner G.	Grand View,	do
Campbell T. A.	do	do
Chapman Sam J.	Stubblefield,	do
Chambers J. L., Dr.,	Grand View,	do
Clack S. P.	do	do



Cundiff S. M.	Grand View,	Johnson County.
Collins G. R.	Marystown,	do
Coffee Wm.	do	do
Carter T. A.	Pleasant Point,	do
Clark Ben J.	Caddo,	do
Cantwell W. A.	Pleasant Point,	do
Chorn J. B.	do	do
Cahill A.	do	do
Cahill E. T.	do	do
Casteveri Jno.	do	do
Castevens T. B.	do	do
Cope J. A.	do	do

## D

Durham B. L.	Cleburne.	Johnson County.
Denton J. F.	do	do
Drennan J. H.	do	do
Day A.	do	do
DeBerry A. W.	do	do
Dabney J. F.	do	do
Dalton J. W.	do	do
Davis L. B.	do	do
Dodson C. C.	do	do
Dodson J. C.	do	do
Davenport I. S.	Alvarado,	do
Donohoo Henry	Cleburne,	do
Duke N. N.	do	do
Donohoo A. D.	do	do
Deal W. H., Dr.,	do	do
Doad W. E.	do	do
Deason E. R.	do	do
Dodson R. T.	do	do
Duncan J. T. A. J.	do	do
Dougherty F. B.	do	do
Davie R. T.	do	do





Davie M. E.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Day J.,	Brazos Point,	Bosque County.
Davis S. D.,	Brazos Point,	Bosque County.
Dickerson I. J.	Caddo,	Johnson County.
Doggett T. J.	do	do
Dedman J. S.	do	do
Doggett Jno. W.	do	do
Davis S. M.	do	do
Davidson T. E.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Dillard Joel L.	do	do
Doggett William	Caddo,	do
Douglas Warren	do	do
Davidson J. J.	Cleburne,	do
Douglas H. B.	Alvarado,	do
Davis C. W.	do	do
Davis Nathaniel	do	do
Davis Harrison	do	do
Davis A. D.	do	do
Dickerson J.	do	do
Duff A. H.	do	do
Durham J. P.	Cleburne,	do
Davis George W.	Grand View,	do
Denton A. S.	do	do
Donohue C. C.	do	do
Downing J. S.	Grand View,	do
Davis A. J.	do	do
Davidson J. C	do	do
Duke J. R.	Cleburne,	do
Duke John L., Dr.	Barnesville,	do
Davis S. K.	Grand View	do
Darnaly W. A. E.	Marystown,	do
Drennan W. C.	Alvarado,	do
Davis M. S.	Pleasant Point,	do
Duke A. J.	do	do



## E

Evans John	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Earl W. H.	do	do
English J. N.	do	do
Elam Joel	do	do
Ewing W.	do	do
Evans W. H.	do	do
Etter George	do	do
Ewing W. S.	do	do
Eavis C. C.	do	do
Ewing J. C.	do	do
Elam J. C.	Acton,	Hood County.
Ewin John	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Edgar G. R.	do	do
Elliott J. M.	Caddo,	do
Eddleman A. F.	do	do
Evans W. T.	do	do
Edgin C.	do	do
Ellis J. R.	do	do
Eavis J. G.	do	do
Ezell A. F.	do	do
Ezell J. S.	do	do
Ewing R. C.	Alvarado,	do
Engleman B. L.	Grand View,	do
English W. R.	do	do
Eastham William	Stubblefield,	do
Easter S. E.	Marystown,	do
Eades U. R.	do	do
Ellis J. R.	Pleasant Point,	do

## F

Flippin T. A.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Faulkenberry E. W.	do	do
Faulkenberry Z. N.	do	do



Fenley J. E.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Fowler J. H.	do	do
Fowler Fillman	do	do
Fowler J.	do	do
Fine J. C.	do	do
Freeman S. E.	Acton,	Hood County.
Fitzgerald J. J.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Floyd L. C.	do	do
Flippin M. S.	do	do
Fain R. G. B.	do	do
Freman Joseph C.	do	do
Freman H. H.	do	do
Ferguson R. H.	do	do
Ferguson J. P.	do	do
Ferguson J. S.	Cleburne,	do
Franklin W. R.	do	do
Freeland G. W.	Acton,	Hood County,
Flow T. C.	Caddo,	Johnson County.
Fiddler T. F.	Cleburne,	do
Fiddler T. O.	do	do
Flatt Wm.	Alvarado,	do
Forester A. J.	do	do
Frion Samuel	do	do
Foster Jacob	do	do
Foster Lewis	do	do
Fustny R. A.	do	do
Fowler S. C.	Grand View,	do
Farris T. D.	do	do
Files F. M.	do	do
Forney Robt.	do	do
Faris J. T.	do	do
Fields Geo.	Pleasant Point,	do
Fields Riley	do	do
Garrett Wm.	Cleburne,	do
Gray V.	do	do
Gillum J. L.	do	do





Griffin T. H.	do	do
Gibbs J. W.	do	do
Gray J. A.	do	do
Gray Owen	do	do
Graves W. H.	do	do
Gray W. H.	do	do
Greenwell S. A. Dr.	do	do
Grace T. H.	do	do
Gray John W.	do	do
Graham Samuel G.	do	do
Graham Mat	do	do
Glenn F. M.	do	do
Gladstone M.	do	do
Guinn James E.	do	do
Griffin L. M.	do	do
Gray H. T.	do	do
Gaskin J. P.	do	do
Goodspeed	do	do
Ginpel John A.	do	do
Gatewood J. C.	Noland's River,	Hill County.
Gatewood H.	Nolands River,	Hill County.
Gatewood B. D.	Noland's River,	Hill County.
Gatewood P. D.	Noland's River,	Hill County.
Gatewood J. H.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
George E. B.	do	do
Glen W. S.	do	do
Goodloe P. H.	Caddo	do
Gray Thomas	do	do
Granberry G. B.	Caddo,	Johnson County.
Gallaway J. T.	do	do
Gilleland T. J.	Stubblefield,	do
Griffin W. P.	Alvarado,	do
Griggs. W. B.	do	do
Gill W. B.	do	do
Griggs H. L.	do	do
Graves G. H.	do	do
Gill J. W.	do	do



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# LIVERY STABLE,

---

AND



PROPRIETORS.

---

Henderson Street, near the Cleburne House,  
**CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**

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## La Clede Hotel,

CHAMBERS BLOCK,

**CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**

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**H. WOODS, Proprietor.**

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Hardware, Queensware, Glassware,

**STOVES, TINWARE,**

LAMPS, WICKS AND BURNERS.

**A Full Line of Groceries.**

**BARGAINS**

Can be had never before offered by examining this mammoth stock. This is the places and now is the time, to get your supplies. Terms—CASH, COTTON or CATTLE.

Parties wishing to hold cotton and get supplies, can be accommodated by calling on  
**HOLLINGSWORTH.**



Gunn J. M.	Grand View,	Johnson County.
Goen Lewis	do	do
Griffith H. M.	Barnesville,	do
Golding John F.	do	do
Griffin J. D.	do	do
Gayle H. L.	Stubblefield,	do
Glasgow A. C.	do	do
Gant A. W.	Grand View,	do
Gest J. C.	Pleasant Point,	do
Graves J. P.	Pleasant Point,	do
Gibson Arthur	do	do
Graves R. M.	do	do
Ground E. D.	do	do

## H

Heath E. M.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Heath G. S.	do	do
Harrison William	do	do
Haley Thomas F.	do	do
Hart I. H.	do	do
Heard W. F.	do	do
Houser J. T.	do	do
House J. H.	do	do
Hightower V. M.	do	do
Harman J. A.	do	do
Henry J. F.	do	do
Heath C. L.	do	do
Hyder Edward	do	do
Hall J. M.	do	do
Hart M. A.	do	do
Hix Howard	do	do
Hutchinson J. T.	do	do
Hemphill J. H.	do	do
Hazlewood, T. J.	do	do
Halcomb W. M.	do	do



	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Hix J. G.		
Hendrich H. J. D.	do	do
Hestand D. B.	do	do
Hewett F. M.	do	do
House A.	do	do
Hooker R. M.	do	do
Hooker T. J.	do	do
Heath J. E.	Caddo,	do
Haskew N. J.	do	do
Howard T. N.	do	do
Haskew J. W.	do	do
Harrison Samuel	Alvarado,	do
Hodges J. A.	do	do
Hodge W. E.	do	do
Huethinson C. L.	do	do
Hill Jesse M.	do	do
Hamsley J. F.	do	do
Howeth T. H.	do	do
Harrell J. A.	Grand View,	do
Harrell J. A.	do	do
Hamilton J. L., Dr.	do	do
Harrell William C.	do	do
Hale N. M.	do	do
Harris J. R.	do	do
Hill B. F.	do	do
Harrell J. P.	do	do
Hodges N. G.	do	do
Hill B. F.	Stubblefield,	do
Harris W. H.	do	do
Harrell G. A.	do	do
Harrell W. A.	do	do
Harrell J. D.	do	do
Higgins A. J.	do	do
Hurley W. J.	do	do
Hayden G. W., Dr.	do	do
Hightower J. C.	do	do





Hart M.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Howker	do	do
Hollingsworth T. W.	Marystown,	do
Harris J. H.	do	do
Hall J. M.	do	do
Hurst J. J.	Alvarado,	do
Huff C.	Cleburne,	do
Head A. A.	do	do
House B. B.	Pleasant Point,	do
Hilddreth W. H.	do	do
Hurst A. J.	do	do
Holmark E. D.	do	do
Hoffmun W. F.	do	do
Hudson J. G.	do	do
Hardy J. S.	do	do
House O. P.	do	do
Holman C. H.	do	do
Hutchinson C. A.	do	do
House P. M.	do	do

## I

Ince William	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Ince John W.	do	do
Irwin Peyton	do	do
Ingram W. B.	do	do
Ingle J. C.	Grand View,	do
Ingram S.	do	do
Ingle F. F.	do	do
Inman Pleas.	Pleasant Point,	do
Ingle P. J.	Auborn,	Ellis County.

## J

Jones William	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Jones C. L.	do	do



---

Jones F. M.	do	do
Jones J. B.	do	do
January J. O	do	do
Jones C. R.	do	do
James T. R.	do	do
Jacobs Jno. M.	do	do
Jones A. J.	do	do
Jones L. R.	do	do
Joplin T. J.	do	do
Jones J. B.	do	do
Jones Jo. F.	do	do
Jones J. D.	do	do
Joplin J. J.	Cleburne,	do
Jones South	Caddo,	do
Jenkins J. F.	do	do
Johnson Pharo	Cleburne,	do
Jarrard B. C.	Caddo,	do
Johnson Geo.	Cleburne,	do
Jarvis Thos.	do	do
Jones Reece	Caddo,	do
Johnson Henry	Cleburne,	do
Jones L. W.	do	do
Jones Z. T.	do	do
Johns N. H.	Alvarado,	do
Johnson J. B.	do	do
Johnson B. F.	do	do
Jones J. C.	do	do
Johnson P. H.	do	do
Jack S. H.	Alvarado,	do
Jack Wm.	do	do
Jones C. H.	do	do
Jackson B. F.	Barnesville,	do
Jones A. G.	Grand View,	do
Jones A. E.	do	do
Jordon J. M.	Barnesville,	do
Jones A. T.	do	do





Johnson J. H.	Stubblefield,	Johnson County.
Jackson D. R.	Marysville,	do
Jack S. J.	do	do
Jack J. P.	do	do
Jackson W. G.	do	do
Jones W. S.	do	do
Jones J. H.	do	do
Jackson I. A.	do	do
Job Jacob	do	do
Jones J. T.	Pleasant Point,	do
Jones G. W.	do	do
James R. F.	do	do
Jones Joshua	do	do
Jett S. L.	do	do
Jones J. D.	Stubblefield,	do

## K

Kendrick J. M.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Khale M. S.	do	do
Kerr B. B.	do	do
Kennedy J. W.	do	do
Kouns C. Y.	do	do
Kendrick R. P.	do	do
Kring Henry	do	do
Kendrick J. S.	do	do
Kendall T. G. T.	do	do
Kelley Ed. R.	do	do
Kerr Wm., Dr.,	do	do
Kugle W. H.	do	do
Keating J. R., Dr.,	do	do
Kennard W. E.	do	do
Kemp G. P.	Caddo,	do
Kemp L.	do	do
Kizziah W. P.	Nolands River,	Hill County.
Kimble G. W.	do	do



	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Kerr J. W.	Alvarodo,	do
Killough S. B.	do	do
Kelley Isaac	Pleasant Point,	do
Kirkham S. B.	Cleburne,	do
Kerr W. J.	Pleasant Point,	do
Kimmel J. C.	do	do
Kennedy A. A.	Barnesville,	do
Kite N. R.	Grand View,	do
Kerkendall R. R.	Stubblefield,	do
Knox W. E.	Grand View,	do
Knox Geo. W.	Cleburne,	do
Kennard A. D.	do	do
Kennard M. L.		

## L

	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Lawrence Thos.	do	do
Leigh Jno. T.	do	do
Lockett S. C.	do	do
Looper L. S.	do	do
Looper P. L.	do	do
Lucas K. F.	do	do
Lockett H. A. & R. R.	do	do
Legg L. F.	do	do
Logan J. H.	do	do
Levi Wm.	do	do
Lott A. Jr.	do	do
Lockett Sol.	do	do
Logan W. H.	do	do
Lockett W. D.	do	do
Lightfoot Simpson	do	do
Lay A. G. M.	do	do
Lewis J. D.	do	do
Long W. S.	do	do
Logan J. N.	do	do
Lynch E. G.	do	do



<sup>in</sup> Name		Johnson County.
Layne W. T.	Cleburne,	
Lafon L.	do	do
Lafon W. F.	do	do
Lafon A. T.	do	do
Love J. D.	do	do
Lowder J. L. D.	Caddo,	do
Long W. B.	Cleburne,	do
Lowder A. J.	Caddo,	do
Low James	do	do
Lightfoot B. B.	Alvarado,	do
Leggett K. K.	do	do
Lowe T. A.	Barnesville,	do
Lane J. R.	do	do
Laramore, J. M.	Stubblefield,	do
Laramore Cal.	Cleburne,	do
Laramore W. L.	do	do
Landers J. A.	Grand View,	do
Laird M. R.	do	do
Leonard. J. W.	Pleasant Point,	do
Ledbetter S. J.	do	do
Lively G. R.	do	do
Lively E. B.	do	do
Leak W.	do	do
Lade W. C.	Alvarado,	do
Loudon J. G.	Marysville,	do
Lemon G. W.	do	do
Lowe M.	do	do
Mabry J. C.	Cleburne,	do
Miller Norman	do	do
Miniffee H. T.	do	do
Meek J. S.	do	do
Murphy Wm. A.	do	do
Merritt E. F. Dr.	do	do
Moore W. T.	do	do
Wistrat Chas.	do	do
McCoy Jno.	do	do





	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Murdock Wm.		
Mitchell Jno. W.	do	do
Maxey Jno. L.	do	do
Morton Jno. C.	do	do
Meek I. C.	do	do
Moss H. R.	do	do
Morgan John	do	do
McLane W. A.	do	do
Maxey W. C.	do	do
Maxey G. H.	do	do
Myers D. R.	do	do
Mitchell W. T.	do	do
McAdams D. B.	do	do
Murphy J. A.	do	do
McConnell Henry	do	do
Moss J. S.	do	do
Marchbanks J. B.	do	do
Muse H. L.	do	do
Moseley J. S.	do	do
McNeil Hector	do	do
Moore S. T.	Cleburne,	do
Moore	do	do
Menifce W. C.	Nolands River,	Hill County.
Maxwell J. C.	do	do
Meeks W. C.	Caddo,	Johnson County.
Murphy D. J.	do	do
McKenzie J. R.	do	do
Morris T. J.	do	do
McPherson J. M.	Cleburne,	do
McPherson T. B.	do	do
Merritt R. F.	Caddo,	do
Maxey W. J.	do	do
McNally T. J.	Cleburne,	do
Murphy T. J.	do	do
Merrell A. M.	do	do
Myatt, R. A.	Caddo,	do
McClanahan E. L.	do	do



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Carries a Large Stock, a Select Stock, and a Cheap Stock of

## DRY GOODS,

### CLOTHING,

### Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

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## FINE SHOES & SLIPPERS

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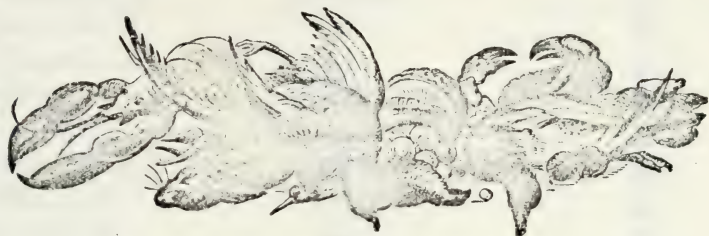
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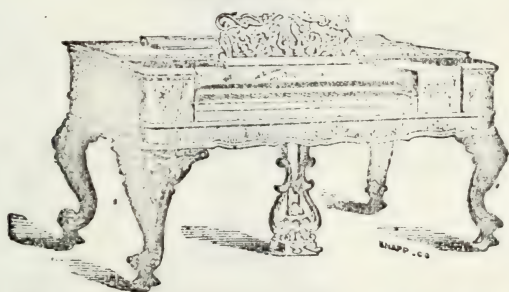
**J. H. PARRISH, Proprietor,**  
**South Side Public Square, CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**

*Meals Furnished at all Hours.*

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DEALER IN FINE

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PIANOS and ORGANS

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Henry F. Miller Pianos, Voss & Sons' Pianos, Pease Pianos,  
 National Pianos and Horace Waters Pianos.

Also, Mason & Hamlin Organs, Woods Organs, and other good makes, embracing over  
 forty different styles of Organs. Musical merchandise of all kinds.

North Side of Henderson St., near the Square, CLEBURNE, TEXAS.



		Johnson County.
Myatt C. W.	Caddo,	
McClanahan J. K.	do	do
Mahaney L. M.	Alvarado,	do
Myers Jno. W.	do	do
McAnear S. J.	do	do
Mathis A.	Cleburne,	do
Moore M. M.	Alvarado,	do
McWhorter J. P.	do	do
Mathis J. M.	do	do
Moore T. H.	do	do
Mitchell Jno. G.	do	do
Merideth C. C.	do	do
McClain R. J.	do	do
McAdams A. J.	Grand View,	do
McKenny J. J.	do	do
Martin C. L.	do	do
Moore J. W.	do	do
Morrow Jacob S.	do	do
Moore R. J.	do	do
Moore R. J.	Cleburne,	do
McCain D. C.	Stubblefield,	do
Marshall W. T.	do	do
Mercer L. D.	Alvarado,	do
Meadows G. W.	Grand View,	do
Meadows C. P.	do	do
McNutt W. P.	do	do
Mills T J.	Alvarado,	do
Middleton J. G.	Pleasant Point,	do
McClure John	Alvarado,	do
Miller W. F.	Marystown,	do
Millier W. E.	do	do
Martin R. A.	do	do
Mills M. V.	do	do
Mills J. B.	Marystown,	Johnson County.
Miliken J. B.	do	do
Mayfield William	Pleasant Point,	do
Metz, Joseph	do	do



## N

Norton J. E.	George's Creek,	Somerville County.
Norton W. F.	do	do
Nevil J. L.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Newborough Joseph	do	do
Nunn Thomas	do	do
Nelson W. H.	do	do
Nuby W. B.	do	do
Nickel A. L.	do	do
Nolese Simon	Caddo,	do
Norman L.	Alvarado,	do
Newsom Joab.	do	do
Neeley J. G.	do	do
Nicholson. W. P..	Barnesville,	do
Neal A. B.	do	do
Noah J. P.	Grand View,	do
Norris W. H.	Marysville,	do
Nichols S.	Alvarado,	do

## O

Owens D. B.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Odell S. M.	do	do
Oatis M. A.	do	do
Odom M. A	do	do
Osborn J. D.	do	do
Ohair A. W.	do	do
Odom J. E.	Grand View,	do
Odom J.	Stubblefield,	Johnson County.
Oliver J. H.	Barnesvilles,	do
Oliver E. H.	Cleburne,	do
Oharrow H. H.	do	do





## P

Phillips William	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Parks W. R.	do	do
Phelps J. H.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Pike Samuel	do	do
Payne W.	do	do
Phillips, C. N.	do	do
Pitts T. T.	do	do
Ponds N. A.	do	do
Powell H. C.	do	do
Phillips N. T.	do	do
Pogue D. M.	do	do
Poole R. A.	do	do
Pastridge J. S.	do	do
Paddleford S. C.	do	do
Pipes W. E.	do	do
Poindexter Wm.	do	do
Perrine J. H.	do	do
Polk Ben G.	do	do
Page Mark	do	do
Patterson G. W.	do	do
Paggett E. A.	do	do
Pierce R. J.	do	do
Perry E. T.	do	do
Person B. W.	do	do
Pyatte F. E.	Nolands River,	Hill County.
Pyatte Jno. H.	do	do
Pearson J. J. L.	Caddo,	Johnson County.
Phillips L. P.	do	do
Pugh W. C.	do	do
Poteet T. R.	Cleburne,	do
Powers J. A.	Caddo,	do
Powers Jno. B.	do	do
Price Z.	do	do



Prestridge B. B.	Alvarado,	Johnson County.
Powell Jno.	do	do
Purdom M. G.	do	do
Patton I. A.	do	do
Powell J. M.	do	do
Prestridge W. A.	Barnesville,	do
Poindexter T. C.	Alvarado,	do
Page J. B.	Cleburne,	do
Payne N. E.	Marystown,	do
Painter J. E.	Stubblefield,	do
Prestridge J. M.	Barnesville,	do
Prestridge J. B.	do	do
Payne Jas.	Grand View,	do
Penn F. J.	do	do
Pace Wm R.	do	do
Peterson A. H.	Stubblefield,	do
Patton J. C. G. R.	Grand View,	do
Perky Barney	Alvarado,	do
Parson W. J.	Cleburne,	do
Poindexter A. L.	Alvarado,	do
Phillips H. H.	Pleasant Point,	do
Poindexter J. W.	do	do

## R

Ressor C. W.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Richardson T. P.	do	do
Ross W. J.	do	do
Rash S. A.	Acton,	Hood County.
Ramsey J. J.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Reid T. F.	do	do
Ray G. G.	do	do
Robertson Thos. W.	do	do
Rowland R. H.	do	do
Rutledge W. J.	do	do
Ransone J. R.	do	do



	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Ryenhart J. T.		
Reagan W. C.	do	do
Robinson Josiah	do	do
Roach W. H.	do	do
Roy F. M.	do	do
Richardson Thos.	do	do
Richardson W. P.	do	do
Rhodes Jacob	do	do
Roof N. R.	do	do
Reeves A. J.	do	do
Ramsey J. T.	do	do
Ramsey J. L.	do	do
Rushing W. C.	do	do
Richards Jno. S.	Caddo,	do
Runyon H. E.	do	do
Reeves I. N.	do	do
Rhodes E.	do	do
Ray R. F.	do	do
Rice R. B.	Marystown,	do
Richardson R. D.	Alvarado,	do
Russell C. E.	do	do
Rice W. A.	do	do
Robinson S. R.	do	do
Richardson Lewis	do	dy
Robinson J. O.	do	do
Ross W. S.	do	do
Ross H. C.	do	do
Roberts M. B.	do	do
Robinson W. C.	Grand View,	do
Ross T. E.	Alvarado,	do
Robinson W. H.	Grand View,	do
Reynolds J. P.	do	do
Rogers N. J.	do	do
Rogers Jno.	do	do
Rivers A.	Barnesville,	do
Ray B. B.	do	do





	Grand View,	Johnson County.
Ross Jus		
Richard S. H.	do	do
Reece Wm.	Marystown,	do
Ray E. B.	do	do
Renfro H. C.	do	do
Ramsey B. F.	Alvarado,	do
Renfro J. A.	Pleasant Point,	do
Roberts J. T.	do	do
Russell J. H.	do	do
Robertson J. D.	do	do
Robinson F. A.	do	do
Rogers R. H.	do	do
Reece W. H.	Pleasant Point,	do
Reece J. J.	do	do
Benfro I. W.	do	do
Rea Jas.	do	do

## S

	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Smith G. I.		
Simpson R. H.	do	do
Seals W.	do	do
Swain J. R.	do	do
Shoemaker H. H.	do	do
Seals Jas.	do	do
Stephens Robt. A.	do	do
Scott J. A.	do	do
Self M. D.	do	do
Stanley W. H.	do	do
Stone Thos. J.	do	do
Short Fletcher	do	do
Simpson B. D.	do	do
Street Jno. W.	do	do
Strong L. A.	do	do
Scott H. A.	do	do
Syrus Jas.	do	do



Stephens G. W.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Stone A. M.	do	do
Sumpter Thos.	do	do
Shannon Owen	do	do
Stringer P. P.	do	do
Squire Jno.	do	do
Scribner W. K.	do	do
Sparks T. C.	do	do
Stroop J. T.	do	do
Skipper E. E.	do	do
Smith W. J.	do	do
Starrett P. S.	do	do
Sandusky I. N.	do	do
Stanford A.	Brazos Point,	Bosque County.
Sparks Thos.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Shuter A. M.	Caddo,	do
Sims W. F.	Cleburne,	do
Sledge J. A.	Caddo,	do
Stephenson C. W.	do	do
Souther Isaac	do	do
Scott W. L.	Cleburne,	do
Stratton R. S.	do	do
Stone B. F.	do	do
Souther Willis	do	do
Smith L. D.	do	do
Stovall J. W.	do	do
Strawn Jas.	Caddo,	do
Smith W. V.	do	do
Slaughter H. E.	do	do
Scott E. A.	do	do
Seals A.	do	do
Stout J. M.	Alvarado,	do
St. John	do	do
Sparks N. T., Jr.	do	do
Sparks N. T., Sr.	do	do
Senter W.	do	do
Smith Z. K.	do	do



Senter	Alvarado,	Johnson County.
Spears J. C.	do	do
Snodgrass S. T.	do	do
Smith John Wesley	do	do
Savage J. H.	Grand View,	do
Swafford J. H.	do	do
Solomon Sam	Stubblefield,	do
Shaw J. C.,	do	do
Shrophshire J. M.	do	do
Shrophshire J. W.	do	do
Shelton J. J.	Cleburne,	do
Stephens Geo. W.	do	do
Sigler W. L.	do	do
Shaw Jo.	do	do
Southall P. O.	do	do
Self Isaac	do	do
Snider J. J.	do	do
Shaw W. T.	do	do
Schmaltz C. R.	do	do
Smith W. C.	do	do
Shaw J. M.	do	do
Smith Tillman	do	do
Shaffer Jno.	do	do
Scurlock A. C.	do	do
Smyth J. Williamson	do	do
Seals R. L., Dr.,	do	do
Sane L. B. D.	do	do
Summey W. P.	do	do
St. Clair L. D.	do	do
Seat Garrett	do	do
Spears A. C., Sr.	do	do
Spears A. C., Jr.	do	do
Siddon Jeff W.	Stubblefield,	do
Sansom M.	Grand View,	do
Smith Thomas	do	do
Smith D. I.	do	do





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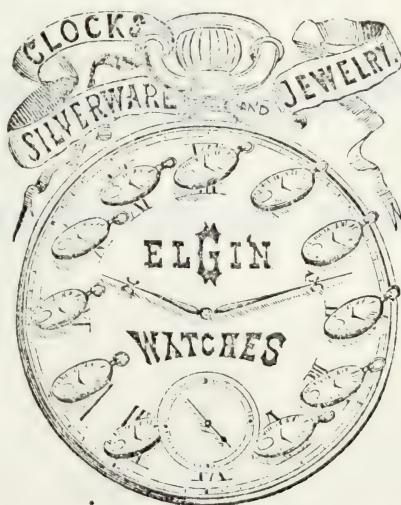
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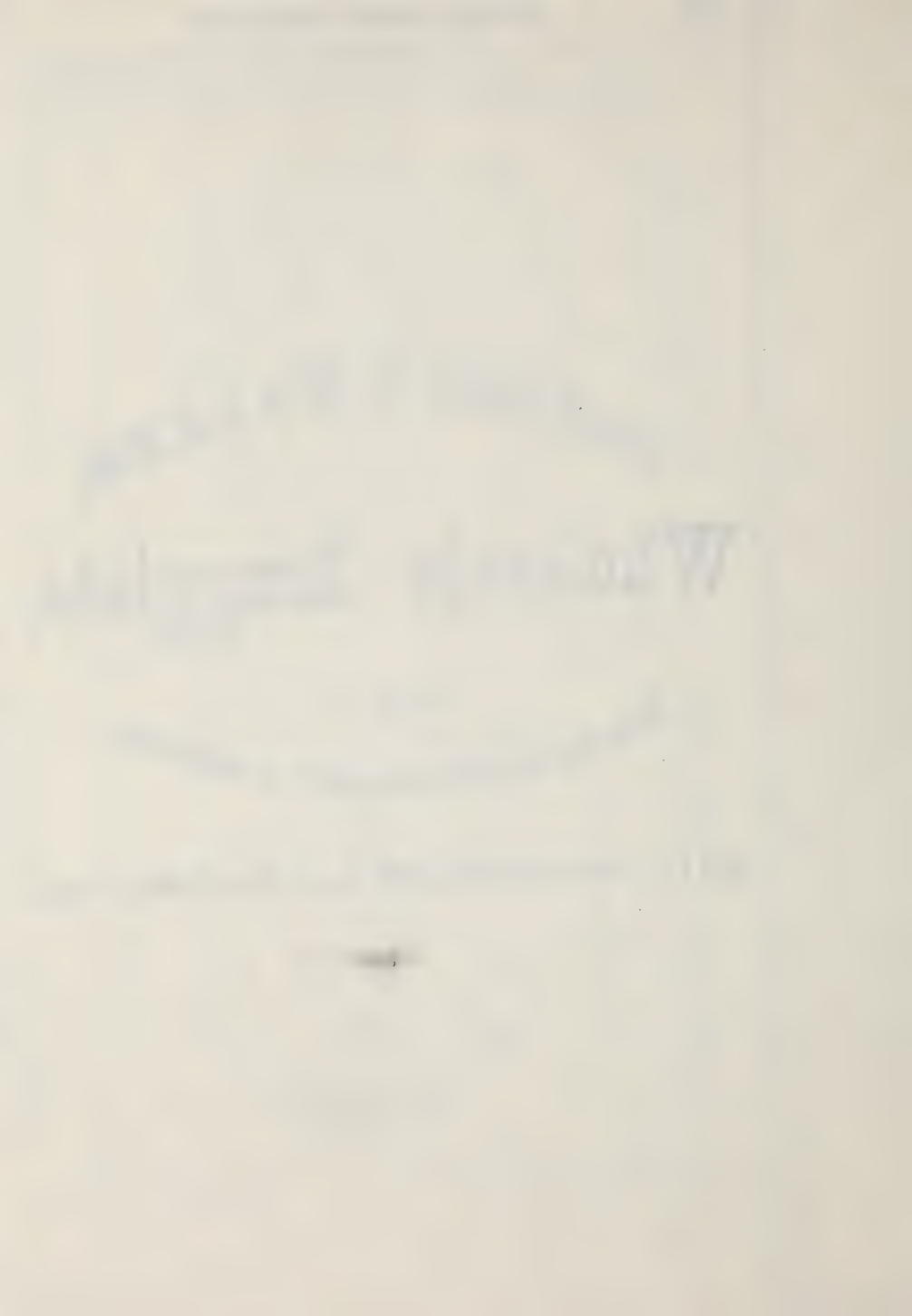


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	Grand View,	Johnson County.
Stiger R. S.		
Smith David	do	do
Sellars Samuel	do	do
Sansom R. P.	do	do
Shropshire D. N.	Barnesville,	do
Seale A. T.	Stubblefield,	do
St. Clair J. W.	do	do
Smith Jot J.	Grand View,	do
Sansom F. M.	do	do
Sullivan Z. H.	Marystown,	do
Stevenson F. E. B.	do	do
Simms J. G.	do	do
Seats L. L.	do	do
Stone Sol.	do	do
Sullivan S. B.	do	do
Shonse W. S.	do	do
Shaw C. M.	Pleasant Point,	do
Shaw Henry	do	do
Smith T. V.	do	do
Smith J. W.	do	do
Sumpter Hiram	do	do
Suddeth J. P.	do	do
Smith John F.	do	do
Shaw A. A.	do	do
Shaw J. M.	do	do
Stephens J. T.	do	do
Shaw B. W.	do	do
Shaw John A. J.	do	do

## T

	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Taxter William M.		
Taylor S. S.	do	do
Turner Green B.	do	do
Tubbs George W.	do	do
Tate W. F.	do	do





	Cleburne	Johnson County.
Taylor E. V.		
Thompson B. M.	do	do
Tramell S. S.	do	do
Taylor W. G.	do	do
Merrell J. W.	do	do
Turner A. M.	do	do
Turner Samuel	do	do
Thornton W. V.	Caddo,	do
Truelove J. R.	Alvarado,	do
Thompson W. S.	do	do
Tatum J. S.	do	do
Truelove L. R.	do	do
Turpin F. H.	do	do
Thompson John O.	do	do
Turpin J. W.	do	do
Thrash W. L.	Grand View,	do
Tidwell M.	Subblefield,	do
Todd A. K.	do	do
Thomas A. C.	Grand View,	do
Tidewell W. D.	do	do
Tidewell W.	do	do
Thompson A. C.	Cleburne,	do
Taylor J. W.	Pleasant Point,	do

## U

	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Underwood R. H.		
Ursery Jno. M.	Caddo,	do
Utterback H. M.	do	do
Ursery Wm.	do	do
Utterback B.	do	do
Utterback J. T.	do	do

## V

	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Vernon Thos.		
Vinson B. F.	do	do



Vickers Isaac	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Vick A. J.	Barnesville,	do

## W

Williams W. L.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Wright J. K. P.	do	do
Ward M. F.	do	do
Whitley N. M.	do	do
Wright J. T.	do	do
Warran A. T.	do	do
Wagley Thos. J.	do	do
Watters E. D. K.	do	do
Williams B. H.	do	do
Woodward B. F., Dr.,	do	do
Wilbanks B. F.	do	do
Whitehead R. H.	do	do
Wright A. J.	do	do
Wilson H. S.	do	do
Williams J. C.	do	do
Warren J. G.	do	do
Wallace Jo.	do	do
Williams F. M.	do	do
Weir J. T.	do	do
Whitsett A. L.	do	do
Walraven A.	do	do
Wilbanks H. H.	do.	do
Wilbanks A. N.	do	do
Welch N. R.	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Williams Jno. B.	do	do
Webb G. W.	do	do
Watters H. B.	do	do
Weathers H. B.	Caddo,	do
West Jno.	do	do
Woods J. A.	do	do
Woods C. W.	do	do



		Johnson County.
Wood M.	Caddo,	
Woodruff H. W.	Cleburne,	do
Wingo Wm.	Caddo,	do
Warran W. N.	do	do
Wynne J. D.	do	do
Warren D. C.	do	do
Warren T. B.	do	do
Warren R. N.	do	do
Warren L. E.	do	do
Weisman W. H.	do	do
Williams S. J.	do	do
Wilkerson Frank	Cleburne,	do
Wilkerson N.	Alvarado,	do
Walker H.	do	do
Wise W. M.	do	do
Wilbanks H. M.	do	do
Wilkerson J. L.	do	do
Wright J. H.	do	do
Weaver A. Y.	do	do
Weaver J. C.	do	do
Wilson J. M.	do	do
Watts N. F.	Stubblefield,	do
Williamson A. J.	Grand View,	do
Wilburn W. J.	do	do
Walker Peil.	do	do
Wilkinson H. T.	Stubblefield,	do
Winter S. W.	Grand View,	do
Wilkerson F.	Barnesville,	do
Walker John	Alvarado,	do
Westbrook F. M.	Grand View,	do
Watts Jo. M.	do	do
Woodson C. M.	Alvarado,	do
Woodson J. G.	do	do
Wilshire T. E.	Marystown,	do
White A.	do	do
Wheeler John	Pleasant Point,	do





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Wheeler J. C.	Pleasant Point,	Johnson County.
Warren F. J.	do	do
Wilks W. W.	do	do
Wheeler E. N.	do	do
Wall W. J.	do	do

## Y

Young Andrew	Cleburne,	Johnson County.
Yelton Samuel	Alvarado,	do
Yenger A. H.	Cleburne,	do
Yenger J. B.	Caddo,	do





## AN ACT

*To establish and provide for the support and maintenance of an efficient system of Public Free Schools, enacted by the Fifteenth Legislature, and amendments thereto enacted by the Sixteenth Legislature.*

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ARTICLE 3704. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the one dollar poll tax levied and collected for the use of public free schools, exclusive of the costs of collection, the interest arising from any bonds or funds belonging to the permanent school fund, and all interest derivable from the proceeds of sales of lands heretofore set apart for the permanent school fund which have hitherto or may hereafter come into the State treasury, and such amount of the general revenue levied and collected after the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1878, as the Legislature shall from time to time appropriate, shall constitute the available school fund, and shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of the public free schools of this State.

ART. 3705. No form of religion shall ever be taught in any of the public free schools of this State, and no school in which any sectarian religion is taught, either directly or indirectly, in or out of school hours, shall be entitled to any portion of the free school fund.

ART. 3706. All free school funds shall be appropriated in each county for the education alike of white and colored children, and each race shall receive its just *pro rata* as far as practicable, in each county, according to the number of child-



ren of each race within the scholastic age embraced within the respective organized school communities.

ART. 3708. The scholastic year shall commence on the first day of September of each year and end on the thirty-first day of August thereafter.

ART. 3709. The children of the white and colored races shall be taught in separate schools, and in no case shall any school consisting partly of white and partly of colored children receive any aid from the free school fund.

ART. 3710. The terms "colored race" and "colored childred," as used in the preceding article and elsewhere in this chapter, include all persons of mixed blood descended from negro ancestry to the third generation inclusive, although one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person.

ART. 3711. All conveyances, devises and behests of property made by any one for the benefit of public free schools for any county, city or town, shall, when not otherwise directed by the grantor or devisor, vest said property in the county judge of the county or the mayor of said city or town, and their successors in office, as the trustee for those to be benefited thereby, and the same shall, when not otherwise directed, be administered by said judge or mayor, subject to the approval of the board of education.

ART. 3712. Public free schools shall be closed on Saturdays and on all State holidays. The session shall continue seven hours each day.

#### STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ART. 3713. The governor of the state, the secretary of state and the comptroller of public accounts shall constitute a state board of education, who shall hold their sessions at the seat of government; the governor shall be *ex-officio* president of the board, and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

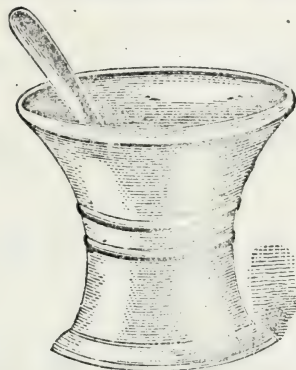
ART. 3714. The State board of education may, in their discretion, appoint some competent person as secretary of the





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board, and shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, payable out of the available school fund. The secretary shall take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution, and shall perform such official duties as may be required of him by the board.

ART. 3715. The State board of education shall, *first*—keep a complete record of all its proceedings, which shall be signed by the president of the board and attested by the secretary; *second*—they shall cause to be filed all reports, documents and papers transmitted to them by county or city school officers, and keep a complete index of the reports; *third*—they shall advise and counsel with the school officers of counties, cities and towns as to the best methods of conducting the public schools, and shall be empowered to issue instructions and regulations binding for observance on all officers and teachers in all cases where the provisions of the school law may require interpretation in order to carry out the designs expressed therein; also, in cases that may arise in which the law has made no provision, and also where necessity requires some rule in order that there may be no hardships to individuals and no delays or inconvenience in the management of school affairs; *fourth*—they shall, after the close of the present session of the Legislature, cause to be printed in pamphlet form, for general distribution, fifteen thousand copies of this law.

ART. 3716. The State board of education shall require of county, city and town school officers and teachers such reports relating to the school funds and other school affairs as they may deem proper for collecting information and for advancing the interests of the public schools, and shall furnish to the county judges and mayors of cities and towns, for the use of such officers and teachers, the necessary blanks and forms for making such reports and carrying out such instructions as may be required of them.

ART. 3717. The State board of education shall, one month prior to the meeting of each regular session of the Legisla-





ture, and ten days prior to the meeting of any special session thereof at which under the governor's proclamation convening the same any legislation be had respecting public schools, make a full report of the condition of the public free schools throughout the State. Such report shall show: *First*—the whole number of white and colored schools which have been taught in each county and city or town during the preceding scholastic year. *Second*—the number of pupils, white and colored, now in attendance receiving tuition free of charge. *Third*—the number paying tuition. *Fourth*—the number of white and colored children within scholastic age in the State. *Fifth*—the number of children within scholastic age who have not attended school. *Sixth*—the number within scholastic age unable to read. *Seventh*—the amount of public free school fund. *Eighth*—how the available school fund for the previous year has been distributed and expended. *Ninth*—the number of public school houses in each county, city or town, with a description of their kind and condition. *Tenth*—and such other information and suggestions as they may deem important for promoting education.

ART. 3718. It shall be the duty of the Governor to lay such report before the Legislature within the first week of any session of the Legislature having authority to legislate on matters relating to the public schools.

ART. 3719. Two thousand copies of said report shall be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Legislature and for distribution under direction of the State Board of Education among the various school officers and libraries within the State and the Superintendents of the public schools in the several States and Territories of the United States.

ART. 3720. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education, on or before the first day of July in each year, to make an apportionment of the available school fund appropriated by the Legislature among the several counties of the State, and to the several cities and towns constituting separate school organization as herein provided, according to the scholastic population



upon the latest and most reliable data. They shall deliver an abstract of such apportionment to the Comptroller of Public accounts, and to each county Judge, and to the Mayor of each of such cities or towns as may have assumed control of their public schools, a statement of the amount apportioned to his county, city or town, as the case may be; and they shall issue to the county Treasurer of each county, and to the City Treasurer of each city or town having control of the public schools, a certificate for the amount of the available school fund so apportioned to his county, city or town, which certificate shall be signed by the President of the Board of Education, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts and attested by the Secretary of the Board.

ART. 3721. The State Board of Education shall be allowed all necessary expenses for books, postage, printing and stationery required for the use of said board, to be paid out of the available school fund.

#### DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER IN REGARD TO THE SCHOOL FUND.

ART. 3722. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the State—

1. To keep a separate account of the amount on the available school fund arising from every source.

2. To draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of county Treasurer, or in favor of any county collector of taxes, as hereinafter provided, or as the case may be, in favor of the Treasurer of any city or town constituting a separate school district, as hereinafter provided, for the amount of the available school fund due his county, city or town, as the case may be, on presentation of a certificate from the State Board of Education issued to the county, city or town Treasurer, showing the amount to which such county, city or town is entitled, duly endorsed by such Treasurer as hereinafter provided,

3. He shall, on or before the meeting of each regular session of the Legislature, report to the Legislature an estimate of the amount of the available school fund to be received for



the succeeding two years, and which may be subject to appropriation for the establishment and support of the public free schools, and the several sources from which the same are to accrue.

DUTIES OF THE STATE TREASURER IN REGARD THERETO.

ART. 3723. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer—

1, To receive and hold as a special deposit all moneys belonging to the available school fund, and to keep an account of the several sources from which they may accrue.

To pay out such moneys on the warrant of the Comptroller as herein provided.

3. To report to the Governor thirty days before each regular session of the Legislature, and of each special session at which any legislation can be had respecting the public free schools, the condition of the permanent and available school fund, the amount of each in the treasury, and the amount and manner of disbursement since his last report.

4. To make a similar report at such other times as the State Board of Education may require.

ART. 3724. The Treasurer shall not under any circumstances, use any portion of the permanent or available school fund in payment of any warrant drawn against any other fund whatever.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER PERTAINING TO THE SCHOOL FUND.

ART. 3725. The Treasurers of the several counties of this State shall be treasurers of the available public free school fund for their respective counties.

ART. 3726. The Treasurers of the several counties shall be allowed one per cent. commission for disbursing the available school fund; but shall receive no compensation for receiving and collecting the same.

ART. 3727. Should the collector of taxes of the county make a default in paying over to the Treasurer on the certificate of the Board of Education in a reasonable time, such Treasurer shall be allowed in settlement of his account such







exchange for collecting the *pro rata* distributive portion of school fund due his county as may be allowed and certified to by the Board of Education.

ART. 3728. Within twenty days after the receipt of his certificate of election, it shall be the duty of the county Treasurer to execute a bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties under this chapter.

ART. 3729. Such bond shall be double the probable amount of the available school fund which may come into his hands, to be estimated by the county Judge, and shall be made payable and conditioned as prescribed in article 989.

ART. 3930. Upon the receipt of the certificate from the State Board of Education, duly countersigned by the Comptroller as in article 3720, showing the *pro rata* of the available school fund of the State to which his county is entitled under the apportionment, the county Treasurer shall present the same to the Collector of taxes for his county, who shall pay the same from time to time out of the State taxes in his hands.

ART. 3731. The county Treasurer shall endorse the amounts so paid by the Collector on the certificate, and shall also execute and deliver to the Collector duplicate receipts for such payments, and when the whole amount of such certificate shall have been paid the county Treasurer shall deliver the same to the Collector, in whose hands it shall be a voucher for so much money in his settlement with the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

ART. 3732. The County Treasurer shall keep a record of all school funds received by him, showing the year for which the same are to be disbursed, and shall credit school communities, after numbering and otherwise designating such communities, with such amounts as may be apportioned to them by the county judge. All balances of the general fund not appropriated for the current year shall be carried over by the treasurer as a part of the general fund for the county for the



succeeding year, and balances unexpended or unappropriated for a school community shall be carried over for the benefit of such school community if it be organized for the following year; and if it be not reorganized, shall be added to the general fund for distribution to communities that may organize in the succeeding year.

#### SCHOLASTIC CENSUS.

ART. 3733. It shall be the duty of the Assessor of taxes for each and every county in the State prior to the first day of June of each and every year, to take an accurate census of all the children within their respective counties, who will be of the age of eight and under the age of fourteen years, on the first day of September next succeeding the taking of such census; and a separate census shall be taken of such children as are embraced within the corporate limits of any city or town in his county, as may have assumed control of the public schools therein.

ART. 3734. Such census shall state—

1. The name of each child.
2. Its sex.
3. Its age.
4. Its color,

ART. 3735. For the purpose of ascertaining the facts required by the preceding article to be stated in such census, the assessor shall avail himself of all accessible information, and may, when he may deem it necessary, require the parent or guardian of any child, or any other person, to answer under oath touching such matters.

ART. 3736. No allowance shall be made by the comptroller of public accounts to any assessor of taxes for any assessment of taxes in his county, until such assessor shall have exhibited and filed with him a certificate from the county clerk, under his hand and seal of office, showing that such census and abstracts, approved by the county judge as hereinafter required, have been delivered to him by the assessor within the time hereinafter provided.



ART. 3737. Such census shall be verified by the affidavit of the assessor, and shall be by him returned to the county judge on or before the tenth day of June in each year.

ART. 3738. It shall also be the duty of the assessor to make out and submit to the county judge for his approval two abstracts of such census showing the number of children, white and colored, male and female, and such other information as may have been required by the State board of education; and upon the approval thereof by the county judge to deliver the same on or before said first day of July to the clerk of the county court, who shall receipt to him therefor.

ART. 3739. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to file and record one copy of said abstract in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and to forward the other copy, with a memorandum of the date of its delivery, to the State board of education, at the seat of government, on or before the first day of August in such year.

ART. 3740. The assessor shall receive as compensation for taking such census and making out such abstracts, and other duties required of him in connection therewith, for the first one thousand children enrolled, five cents *per capita*, and for all children so enrolled in excess of one thousand three cents *per capita*, to be paid upon warrant of the comptroller, out of available school fund, by the tax collector of the county, upon the certificate of the county judge attested by his signature and the seal of his office, that said census and abstracts have been delivered to him as required by law.

ART. 3741. The county clerk shall receive for the services required under this chapter, such compensation as may be allowed for similar services under the law regulating fees of office, to be paid by the county treasurer out of the available free school fund of the county on the certificate of the county judge. [Repealed.]

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

ART. 3742. It shall be the duty of the county judge to appoint a board of examiners for his county, for each scholastic







year, consisting of three well educated citizens of the county, who shall examine, before their employment, all teachers of public free schools, for which service they shall receive from each applicant examined by them three dollars.

#### DUTIES OF THE COUNTY JUDGE.

ART. 3744. It shall be the duty of the county judge of each county in this State: First—To appoint a board of examiners, as hereinbefore provided for. Second—To receive applications for teachers' certificates of competency; to convene the board of examiners, and on a favorable report of said board to issue such certificate; to renew such certificate of competency if satisfied of propriety thereof, and to cancel the same under such circumstances as are hereinafter provided. Third—To distribute such blanks and forms for use by teachers of the public free schools of his county as may be furnished to him by the State board of education. Fourth—To act upon the bond of the county treasurer as hereinbefore required, and if approved by him, to certify the execution and his approval of the same to the State board of education. Fifth—To file one copy of the assessor's abstracts of scholastic census in his office, and to forward the other copy, with a memorandum of the date of its delivery to him, to the State board of education, at the seat of government, on or before the fifteenth day of June of each year. Sixth—To receive and pass upon petition for organization of school communities, appoint trustees, and to distribute the available school fund among the several organized school communities of his county, as hereinafter provided. Seventh—To receive and pass upon all applications for the erection and purchase of school houses. Eighth—To approve warrants lawfully drawn on the treasurer against the available school fund, and to draw warrants for appropriations made for building or purchasing public school houses. Ninth—To enter all orders made by him in the discharge of his duties under this chapter in a well bound book to be kept for that purpose. Tenth—To approve contracts



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## Iron Mountain Springs,

Six Miles West of MARSHALL, TEXAS.

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These Springs are situated in a high mountainous range of hills, which are covered and surrounded by large pine forests, the best protective growth against miasmatic influences. Their elevation is 610 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and 200 feet above the city of Marshall.

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There are seven springs within the space of twenty feet square, all different in their analysis. A short distance below these are several other springs, which are still different. When first discovered, the water was analyzed by Professors Biddell, of New Orleans, and Smith, of Philadelphia. They were found to contain potassa, soda, magnesia, lime with sulphates, in combination with carbonic acid gas and sulphurated hydrogen gas. Since then new springs have been raised, some of them largely impregnated with iron.

### DISEASES FOR WHICH THESE WATERS ARE SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

The remedial virtues of these waters have been thoroughly tested on many diseases, in some cases exceeding all calculation or expectation in their curative powers, and in many others rendering perfect satisfaction as to their medicinal virtues. They have been found specially beneficial in all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and derangements of the urinary organs, dropsy, dyspepsia with all its discomforts, acute or chronic diarrhoea, biliousness, general debility, all female diseases and children's complaints, teething, etc. These and many other ills that flesh is heir to, together with debility arising from any cause other than organic disease, can be permanently cured or greatly benefited by the use of these mineral waters.

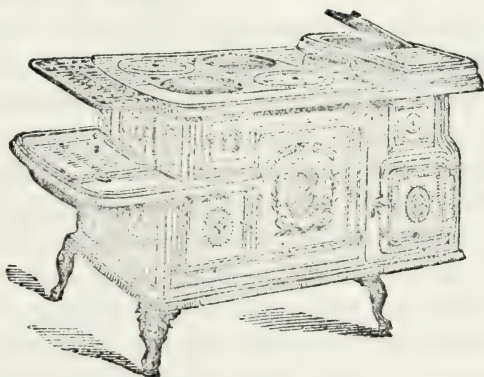
### HOW TO GET TO THE SPRINGS.

Come by the most direct route from where you live to the city of Marshall, Texas, on the Texas & Pacific Railway. From that place there is a line of four-horse coaches and hacks, connecting with all trains, running daily to the Springs, and a short ride of six miles soon brings you to your destination.



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**C. DICKSON,****Chambers Block,****CLEBURNE, TEXAS.**







made between teachers and trustees, if said contracts be executed in conformity to law and instructions from the State board of education, or if not so executed to cause the same to be amended so as to comply with the terms of the law and instructions from the board of education made in pursuance thereof. Eleventh—To discharge such other duties as may be prescribed in this chapter.

ART. 3745. County Judges shall be paid for their services in the administration of the public school affairs of their respective counties as follows: For disbursement of five hundred dollars or less of State school fund, twenty-five dollars shall be allowed; for disbursement of five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty dollars shall be allowed; for disbursement of each additional thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, ten dollars shall be allowed, and ten per cent. on the salary thus allowed shall be added thereto for postage, stationery and printing expenses connected with the administration of the school law. Said compensation herein authorized shall be paid to the county Judge by the county Treasurer, out of the public school fund upon the order of the Commissioner's Court, in such order as said Court may determine.

ART. 3746. It shall be lawful for the parents, guardians or other persons of any children residing in any county, who may be within the scholastic age, to unite and organize themselves into free school communities entitled to share in the benefits of the available school fund belonging to such county, upon complying with the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

ART. 3747. The *bona fide* residents of this State, desiring so to unite in the organization of a free school community, shall make an application in writing to the county Judge on or before the first day of August of each year, stating that they desire, in good faith, to organize a free school under the provisions of this law, and shall ask that their just *pro rata* of the available school fund of the county shall be set apart for the benefit of their school community. Said petition shall be signed



in person by each petitioner, and should any petitioner be unable to sign his or her name, then said petitioner shall authorize the signing of his or her signature to the petition in the presence of at least two lawful witnesses.

ART. 3748. Such petition shall set forth: First—That the application is made in behalf of a white or colored community, as the case may be. Second an alphabetical list of the names of the children within the scholastic age. Third—The age and sex of each child. Fourth—A similar list of all children within the scholastic age residing in convenient distance to the school house of said community, who have no parents, guardians, or other persons lawfully controlling them; and also a list of children, not of scholastic age, who, it is proposed, shall be pupils of the community school. Fifth—The capacity of the school house, and the character of other school conveniences, if any. Sixth—the names of three or more competent persons to act as trustees for such school community. And the trustees of the community shall have the control of the public school house, and during the time in which no public school is being taught, may rent out the house for such rent as can be obtained; such rent to be used to keep in repair such school house. Seventh—that no similar petition has been signed by the petitioners for any other community for the scholastic year for which said community is then being organized. And should the seventh statement prove untrue as to any of the signers of said petition, the children under the control of such signer shall forfeit their interest in the school fund for the scholastic year for which such community is being formed.

ART. 3749. On receipt of such petition the county judge shall revise and correct it by comparing the list of names with the official census returns, and shall keep the same open for such further corrections as may be shown to his satisfaction to be just and proper, until the first day of August of each year, at which time, if satisfied that the petition is in good faith, he shall enter an order in a book kept for that purpose, sanction-





ing the establishment of such school community, and shall designate it by its name and number.

ART. 3750. Such communities may be organized for male or female schools, separate or mixed, as the population and necessities and conditions of each community may require; *provided*, that in towns of not more than fifteen hundred inhabitants, no more than two schools communities for white children and two communities for colored children shall be organized.

ART. 3751. At any time before the apportionment of the available school fund to the several school communities in the county, the county Judge may assign any child not included in the list of an organized school community the proper *pro rata* of such child out of the school fund of the county.

ART. 3752. Three trustess shall be appointed by the Judge for each community school, and the three citizens named in the petition shall in all cases be appointed trustees, unless the county Judge be satisfied from personal knowledge that the parties so named are either unworthy or incompetent. Said trustees shall discharge such duties as are herein prescribed, or which may be prescribed by the Board of Education, and shall see that the schools for which they are trustees are conducted in accordance with the provisions and limitations of this law. Said trustees shall be removed from office by the county judge upon the written application of a majority of the patrons of the school.

ART. 3753. It shall be the duty of the trustees of a school community, already provided with a school house, to contract with a teacher holding a certificate of competency from the county Judge to teach school for the community for as long a period as the school fund entered to the credit of the community will warrant. The school shall open at such times as the trustees may decide, and be taught continuously until the close of the term, unless suspended by the trustees. The trustees shall, in some public way, give two weeks notice of the time of opening the school.

ART. 3754. The contract entered into between the trustees





and teacher shall be written and shall specify: 1. The grade of certificate held by the teacher. 2. The salary or compensation to be paid per month. 3. The length of school term. 4. The average per cent. of daily attendance agreed upon as necessary to warrant the continuance of the school; *provided*, no such contract shall authorize or permit any part of a school house belonging to the State for the benefit of free schools to be used as a residence, but shall prohibit the same.

ART. 3755. After the receipt from the board of education of a certificate showing the amount of State school fund due the county for the next succeeding scholastic year, the county judge shall, on the second day of August of each year, apportion the fund called for in the certificate of credit to the organized school communities in his county, and to such children of scholastic age residing in his county, but duly reported as listed in communities in adjoining counties. The apportionment shall be made upon the basis of the number of State pupils represented by the revised community list on file in the county judge's office, together with the number of like pupils, residents of the county, duly reported as registered in adjoining counties. In no event shall the apportionment to any community exceed the sum necessary for the support of the school as required by law for a longer period than ten months, estimating twenty school days to the month. The apportionment being made, the county judge shall direct the county treasurer to credit each community, according to the name and number thereof, with the aggregate *pro rata* of the school fund ascertained to be due, and he shall give notice to the trustees of the respective communities of the sum entered to their credit.

ART. 3756. All pupils within the scholastic age shall be entitled to tuition free in the following branches, to-wit: Orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, composition, geography and arithmetic.

ART. 3757. Pupils not of scholastic age may attend the community school upon payment of such tuition fees as may



be agreed upon between the teacher and parents of such children, but trustees shall not enter into any contract or permit any contract to be made whereby the interest of State pupils may be subordinated to the interest of private pupils.

ART. 3758. Trustees shall make their contract with the teacher on the basis of the number of children of scholastic age registered in the community, but no teacher shall be entitled to full pay unless the average daily attendance of such pupils amount to at least seventy-five per cent. of the whole number registered on the community list; and if the average daily attendance be less than seventy-five per cent., but as much as fifty per cent., the teacher shall be entitled to seventy-five per cent. of the compensation set forth in the contract. If the average daily attendance should be less than fifty per cent. of all the pupils of scholastic age registered in the community, then the teacher shall only be paid for actual daily attendance, or the trustees may, at their discretion, cause the school to be discontinued. In lieu of a contract based on the number of State pupils registered in the community, the trustees may, at their discretion, contract for actual daily attendance only.

ART. 3759. Trustees, in making contracts with teachers, shall determine the salary to be allowed or wages to be paid upon the following rates of tuition: To teachers holding a first-class certificate, not more than two dollars; to those holding a second-class certificate, not more than one dollar and fifty cents; and to such as hold a third-class certificate, not more than one dollar per month *per capita* shall be allowed for pupils within scholastic age. And it shall not be lawful for trustees or teachers to demand as a condition of admittance into school the payment of extra tuition for pupils of scholastic age; provided, that in no event shall the teacher holding a first-class certificate receive from the public free school fund more than sixty dollars per month; and those holding third-class certificates, more than twenty-five dollars per month.

ART. 3760. Trustees may employ one or more assistant





teachers whenever the average daily attendance exceeds thirty-five pupils. If the necessity for employment of an assistant teacher is caused by the attendance of private pupils, then the trustees shall require the teacher to employ, at his or her expense, an assistant holding a certificate of competency as a teacher.

ART. 3761. The amount contracted by trustees to be paid a teacher shall be paid on a check drawn by a majority of the trustees on the county treasurer and approved by the county judge. The check shall, in all instances, be accompanied by the affidavit of the teacher that he is entitled to the amount specified in the check as compensation under his contract as teacher.

ART. 3762. A child within scholastic age entered at one public school, shall afterward receive no benefit of the school fund by attending another school during the scholastic year.

ART. 3763. When the nearest school community for children within scholastic age residing near a county line is situated in an adjoining county such children may be registered in said community, and the county treasurer of the county in which such children reside shall pay for the tuition of the same out of the fund entered to their credit, upon presentation of a voucher therefor, approved by the county judge of the county in which said children reside.

ART. 3764. The trustees shall pay *pro rata* amount, when collected, over to the treasurer of their county to the credit of their school community. [Repealed.]

ART. 3765. Notice of intention to join a school community in an adjoining county, as provided for in the two preceding articles, must be given to the county judge in which the child resides prior to the first of September.

ART. 3766. Any one desiring to teach a public free school shall, unless known to the county judge, present a certificate from the justice of the peace of the precinct in which he or she desires to teach, or in which he or she may reside, or in case the applicant has acquired no residence in this State, then





some other certificate satisfactory to the county judge, that the applicant is of good moral character and of correct, exemplary habits; the county judge shall thereupon, unless satisfied that some good cause exists for refusing such certificate, convene the county school board of examiners, and direct an examination of the applicant on the branches hereinafter named, as follows, to-wit: Applicants for third grade certificates shall be examined in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. Applicants for second grade certificates shall be examined in the branches named in the third grade, and also in English grammar, composition and history of the United States. Applicants for a first grade certificate shall be examined in the branches named in the third and second grades, and also in the elementary branches of algebra, geometry and natural philosophy, school discipline and methods of teaching. The examination must be conducted in the English language, and no applicant shall receive a certificate unless the board of examiners be satisfied that he or she is competent to teach the branches named in the grade of certificate applied for, in the English language.

ART. 3767. The board of examiners shall examine such applicant as to his or her competency to teach the branches named in the preceding section, and shall make a report of such examination to the county Judge, who shall, if such report be favorable, issue a certificate of competency (attaching the county seal thereto,) to the applicant according to the grade recommended by the board of examiners, authorizing his or her employment by the trustees of any school community in the county in which the same is issued.

ART. 3768. Such certificate shall be valid in the county where issued for the current scholastic year, and may be renewed by the county Judge for any subsequent year without examination, if the Judge be satisfied of the propriety of such renewal.

ART. 3769. A teacher's certificate shall be canceled on account of such misconduct or immorality as the trustees shall



report to the county judge disqualifying him, in their opinion, for the instruction of children ; but before making such report the trustees shall give such teacher reasonable notice of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard.

ART. 3770. It shall be the duty of teachers to keep an accurate record of the daily attendance of each pupil, and all other statistics required by the State board of education necessary to make a complete report at the end of the term, which shall be filed with duplicate abstracts thereof with the clerk of the county court, one of which will be forwarded by the county judge to the State board of education.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

ART. 3771. When a school community has no school house, the available public free school fund for any one year to the credit of said community with the county treasurer, may be used for the purpose of erecting a house upon the following conditions, to-wit :

1. A suitable piece of land shall be donated as a site, and a deed therefor executed and delivered to the county judge conveying said land to the county judge and his successors in office in trust for public free school purposes, which deed must be recorded as other deeds.

2. The members of the community must contribute of their labor and means an amount equal to the school fund so used.

ART. 3772. The trustees of such community must make an application to the county judge for the appropriation of said fund, which application shall give the plan and specifications of the house to be erected, and an estimate of the cost thereof. Said application must also be accompanied by a list of subscriptions of labor and means by the members of the community, amounting to at least one-half of the estimated cost of the house.

ART. 3773. On receipt of such application the county Judge shall, if the law has been complied with, and the house to be erected is large enough to accommodate the pupils of the community, approve the same, and enter an order appropri-



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ating an amount of said fund equal to one-half the estimated cost of said building, for the erection thereof. But said appropriation shall not be drawn from the treasury or paid until the completion of the building in accordance with the plan and specifications, and then only upon the warrant of the county judge.

ART. 3774. The trustees of such school community shall contract for the erection of such building and superintend its construction; and the county Judge shall draw his warrant, or warrants, for the school fund so appropriated only upon accounts first approved by them.

ART. 3775. No mechanic, contractor, material man or other person can contract for, or in any other manner have or acquire, any lien upon the house so erected or upon the land upon which the same is situated, and all contracts with such parties shall expressly stipulate for a waiver of such lien.

ART. 3776. The available school fund of any school community for one year may be used in the purchase of suitable school property upon the execution of the deed as provided in article 3771, and the contribution of the remainder of the purchase money by members of the community, which must be first paid.

ART. 3777. The trustees of any school community, upon the order of the county commissioners' court approving the terms thereof, when deemed advisable, may make sale of any property belonging to said city or town, in accordance with the usual assessment of taxes for municipal purposes, such additional tax as may be necessary for the support of the schools for ten months in the year, not to exceed one-half of one per cent.

ART. 3788. Schools thus organized and provided for by incorporated cities and towns shall be subject to the general laws of the State, so far as the same are applicable; but each city or town having control of schools within its limits shall constitute a separate school district, and may by ordinance provide for the organization of schools and the appropriation of its



school fund in such a manner as may be best suited to its population and condition.

ART. 3789. Any city or town having voted a tax in addition to the *pro rata* of the available school fund from the State, may extend the scholastic age of the children in its schools, and prescribe such other studies as the council or board of aldermen may deem proper.

ART. 3790. It shall be the duty of the assessor and collector of taxes of such city or town as may have assumed control of the public free schools within its limits, to take the scolastic census annually, as hereinbefore required of the county assessor, to file abstracts of the same with the council or board of alderman, and to report the same to the State board of education.

ART. 3791. Whenever any city or town shall have assumed control of the public schools therein, as herein provided, the treasurers of such cities and towns, respectively, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as are herein prescribed for county treasurers, so far as the same are applicable.

ART. 3792. The title to all houses, lands and other property now owned or which may hereafter be purchased or acquired by a city or town for the benefit of public free schools, and all houses, lands or other property purchased for the benefit of public free schools in the county, and lying within the limits of any town or city which may have assumed control and management of the public free schools within its limits in conformity with law, shall be vested in the mayor of such city or town, in trust for the sole use of public free schools established under this chapter.

ART. 3793. Any houses or lands held in trust by any city or town for public free school purposes, may be sold for the purpose of investing in more convenient and desirable school property, with the consent of the state board of education, by the council or board of aldermen of such city or town, and in such cases the mayor shall execute his deed to the purchaser





for the same, reciting the resolution of the board of education giving consent thereto, and the resolution of the council or board of aldermen authorizing such sale.

SECTION 2. The following articles: 3739, 3741 and 3764, and all laws and parts of the laws in conflict with the provisions of this chapter as amended, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. In view of the fact that the present session of the Legislature will in a few days adjourn *sine die*, and it being important that this chapter of the Revised Civil Codes of the State of Texas should be amended, an imperative public necessity exists for the suspension of the rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and it is therefore enacted that said rule be suspended.

Takes effect September 1, 1879.

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NOTE.—An act passed at the called session of the Sixteenth Legislature making supplemental appropriations for the support of the State government for the years beginning March 1, 1878, and ending February 28, 1881, approved April 23, 1879, makes an appropriation for support of public schools as follows:

SEC. 1.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

For the support of the public free schools for the years ending August 31, 1880 and 1881, one-sixth of all the ad valorem and occupation taxes that may be collected, exclusive of the cost of collection; all the annual poll tax, levied for school purposes, exclusive of the cost of collection, and all the interest on the permanent school fund, including bonds and other interest-bearing indebtedness, now or hereafter belonging to said permanent school fund.

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Approved July 9, A. D. 1879.



## APPENDIX TO SCHOOL LAW.

ARTICLE 3777. The trustees of any school community, upon the order of the county commissioners' court approving the terms thereof, when deemed advisable, may make sale of any property belonging to said school community and apply the proceeds to the purchase of necessary grounds or to the building or repairing of school-houses.

ART. 3778. The trustees of any school community not having a school-house, may rent or lease a suitable house instead of building or purchasing one, if deemed advisable by them; the rent shall be paid by the county treasurer, out of the available fund to the credit of the community, upon the warrant of the trustees, approved by the county Judge.

ART. 3779. All school-houses and grounds, erected, purchased or leased for a school community, and all other property belonging thereto, shall be under the control of the trustees of such community.

ART. 3780. A school-house constructed in part by voluntary subscription by colored parents or guardians and for a colored school community, shall not be used without the consent of the colored community assisting in its erection, for the education of white children; and a like rule shall protect the use of school-houses erected in part by voluntary subscription of white parents or guardians for the benefit of white children.

## FREE SCHOOLS IN INCORPORATED TOWNS AND CITIES.

ART. 3781. All cities and towns which have heretofore, under the act of May 2, 1875, or any subsequent law, assumed control of the public free schools within their limits, and have continued to exercise the same until the present time, or may hereafter determine so to do by a majority vote of the property taxpayers of said city or town, voting at an election held for that purpose, may have exclusive control of the public free schools within their limits.



ART. 3782. The election required to be held by the preceding article shall be ordered by the city or town council upon the petition of twenty property taxpayers, and shall be held and conducted and the returns canvassed, and the result declared as in other elections.

ART. 3783. The council or board of aldermen of such city or town are invested with exclusive power to maintain, regulate, control and govern all the public free schools now established within the limits of said city or town; and they are furthermore authorized to pass such ordinances, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws [of this State,] as may be necessary to establish and maintain free schools, purchase building sites, construct school-houses and generally to promote free public education within the limits of their respective cities or towns.

ART. 3784. Such city or town, after notice to the State board of education that it has determined to assume control of the public free schools within its limits, shall receive such *pro rata* of the available school fund as its scholastic population may entitle it to.

ART. 3785. If, at an election held for that purpose, at which none but property taxpayers, as shown by the last assessment rolls, who are qualified voters of such city or town, shall vote, two-thirds of those voting shall vote in favor thereof, such an amount shall be raised by taxation, not to exceed one-half of one per cent. in addition to the *pro rata* of the available school fund received from the State, as may be necessary to conduct the schools for ten months in the year.

ART. 3786. After a city or town has assumed control of the public free schools within its limits, as provided for in article 3781, the council or board of aldermen shall also submit the question to the property taxpayers as to whether or not the additional amount as provided for in the preceding article shall be raised by taxation.

ART. 3787. If the vote of the taxpayers favor the levy of said tax, then it shall be the duty of the council or board of





aldermen annually thereafter to levy upon the taxable property in the limits of said city or town, in accordance with the usual assessment of taxes for municipal purposes, such additional tax as may be necessary for the support of the schools for ten months in the year, not to exceed one-half of one per cent.

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## ADDENDA.

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### C. DICKSON.

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This gentleman has long been a resident of Texas, though he has only been engaged in business in the city of Cleburne a few years. When the writer first knew him, he was engaged in stock-raising in Hill county, where he stood always high in the opinion of his neighbors—this was in 1859 and '60. As a live-stock man, he was a success, and as a patron of husbandry, he was worthy, enterprising and successful. Always active and stirring, his prosperity in other directions has been also attended with more or less success, and in no pursuit has he succeeded so well as he has in his experience in Cleburne as a hardware merchant. In a remarkably short time, he has built up a first-class trade, which extends far into Hill, Bosque, Ellis and Hood counties. He buys his goods from large manufacturers in the North and East, and in consequence of that fact, is enabled to sell all goods in his varied lines at unusually low figures.

Mr. Dickson is a very affable and polite gentleman, and strives to please his customers in all things.



We might add much more in commendation of Mr. D., but it would almost be superfluous to do so, for he is very extensively acquainted in this and the surrounding counties. Suffice it to say, that those wishing to purchase articles in his line might make it to their advantage to call upon him.

For particulars as to his stock, and the variety of it, please look at his advertisement elsewhere in this book.

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### CLEBURNE HOUSE.

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Mr. W. H. Brown, the proprietor of the above hotel, removed from North Alabama to Texas, and therefore it is, that he "knows how to keep a hotel." In Mr. B.'s time in the good old "State of cotton, 'simmon seed and sandy bottom," the people of the section from which our landlord hails, were noted particularly for good living. Not to know how to "entertain" company in those days was considered a lamentable misfortune, and it was as rare then to meet with such an one as it almost is now-a-days to find those who do know how to make their guests happy and comfortable. We are pleased to say, that Mr. Brown was not one of the excepted class in Alabama, and those who may give the Cleburne House under his management a call, will not have cause to regret the act. Aside from Mr. B.'s capacity, he will be found a very clever and worthy gentleman; and he has secured the services of Mr. Thos. B. Archer, than whom there are none more proficient and skilled in the art of catering to the traveling or resident public.

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### CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

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In another place in these columns will be found the advertisement of this *reliable* repository of indispensable articles of human food—meats, sausages, etc. The business manager, Mr. C. H. Fisher, is one of those active and industrious opera-



tors, that know no such word as fail. When he makes up his mind to do a thing he goes in to win his way to success by all fair and honorable means; and he has pluck equal to any and every obstacle that may present itself singly or otherwise. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that we see him driving a very good paying business, though he has been but a short time engaged in the market and butchering business. Without disparagement of the claims of other good men, in the same line of business, we can say that we believe Mr. Fisher to be without a superior in his specialty of catering to the tastes of the most fastidious. He says in his advertisement that he prefers to buy home-raised cattle, from which we infer that he desires to keep all the money he has to spend at home among his neighbors. This idea is a worthy one, and it might be adopted by others profitably. See edvertisement of M. C. Fisher, in Directory.

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AMERICAN BINDERY  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
THE END

MAILED 1909  
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Dallas, Texas

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